

Twentieth Year--November 9, 1912

Los Angeles, California--Price Ten Cents

# The GRAPHIC



## A "RISE"

By ERNEST MCGAFFEY

Under the shadows of a cliff  
Crowned with a growth of stately pine  
An angler moors his rocking skiff  
And o'er the ripple casts his line,  
And where the darkling current crawls  
Like thistle-down the gay lure falls.

Then from the depths a silver gleam  
Quick flashes, like a jewel bright,  
Up through the waters of the stream  
An instant visible to sight---  
As lightning cleaves the somber sky  
The black bass rises to the fly.

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# THE GRAPHIC

VOL. XXXVII--No. 24

LOS ANGELES, NOVEMBER 9, 1912

PRICE TEN CENTS

**PUBLISHER'S NOTICE**—The Graphic is published every Saturday at Los Angeles, Cal. The subscription price is \$2.50 a year; six months, \$1.40; three months, 75 cents, payable in advance; single copies, 10 cents. Sample copies free on application. News dealers and agents in the interior supplied direct from The Graphic office. Subscribers wishing their address changed should give their old as well as their new location. Checks, drafts, postal orders, etc., should be made payable to The Graphic. Address

Publication Office, 403-4 San Fernando Building.  
Telephone: Home A 4482.

Entered at the Los Angeles postoffice as second-class matter.

TWENTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR



## COUNTRY INDORSES WILSON POLICIES

**E**VEN as the attitude of Mr. Taft on the tariff turned a Republican majority in the house of representatives into a minority so the straightforward, unwavering course of Gov. Wilson in regard to tariff reform is responsible for his election. This is the prime reason for his triumph at the polls and the overwhelming indorsement he has received indicates the hearty sympathy the country has with his views and the great faith the people have in the performance of his promises. It is a matter of sincere congratulation to the nation that one branch of congress is strongly supporting him, with indications of a safe working majority in the senate. If the latter should prove to be recalcitrant the temper of the country is such that it will compel acquiescence with President Wilson's policies.

Our prediction that Gov. Wilson would be chosen by the largest popular vote ever given to a President has been amply verified. This forecast was based on a country-wide study of the temper of the people, extending over four years. If Mr. Taft had been true to his pre-election pledges of 1908 he might easily have succeeded himself. That Col. Roosevelt was repudiated by so many Republicans, outside of California, was due, primarily, to his known reactionary tariff views and the fact that men like Perkins, Munsey, and Hanna, standpatters and tariff beneficiaries, were his chief financial supporters. This, naturally, bred distrust of their candidate and induced thousands of insurgent Republicans to desert his cause for Wilson.

At this writing it looks as if the forty states we promised our readers will be found in the Wilson column. Thirty-eight are assured with several states still in suspense and the later returns favoring Wilson. It is a victory that leaves not a particle of doubt as to the wishes of the electorate of the country. We echo the President-elect's sentiment to Chairman McCombs that "a great cause has triumphed." He voices the feelings of the nation that "Every Democrat and every true progressive of whatever alliance must now lend his full force and aid to the fulfillment of the people's hope—the establishment of the people's rights." The temper of the country is so clearly indicated that any attempt by the senate to filibuster and oppose the Wilson policies, expressly understood, will be at the risk of a severe reprimand.

As repeatedly forecasted, Mr. Roosevelt was a far second in the race and Mr. Taft a hopeless third. The folly of the latter's candidacy was pointed out in these columns long before the Chicago convention and it was due to a firm belief in his certain defeat that we urged a compromise candidate in the person of Justice Hughes, a progressive Republican. The candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt was disfavored be-

cause of his standpat affiliations. His seven years of silence, when he had the power to initiate needed reforms in the wicked schedules that are robbing the people of millions of dollars annually, discouraged a belief in his sincerity of purpose and alienated a large following of tariff reformers.

It is interesting to note that the President-elect and his associate, Gov. Marshall, are both poor men. Gov. Wilson as a college president depended on his income which, of course, was not large, and in like manner, his salary as state executive is his sole means of support. For this reason and because he wishes to carry into effect certain legislative reforms in New Jersey he will remain in office up to the time of his inauguration. It is an unique situation and proves how utterly untrammelled by sinister associations is the man so signally honored by his fellow citizens. Gov. Marshall is similarly dependent on his official salary. He had to borrow money to pay his campaign expenses, not wishing to accept help from the national committee. We like to read that when Mrs. Wilson gave a kiss of congratulation to her distinguished partner she fondly remarked, "He is the finest husband in the world and, of course, [O, adorable logic] will make the best of Presidents." Gov. Marshall, equally domestic, equally democratic, admits that the most potent factor in his success in life is the abiding faith he has in the judgment of his wife and helpmate. Singularly enough, both Messrs. Wilson and Marshall have leaped into prominence after holding one office only, that of governor in their respective states, one term. We congratulate the country on the acquisition of two such splendid types of men to guide the nation for the next four years.

## FORTY—COUNT 'EM

**I**LLINOIS and Kansas have joined the Wilson procession, making a total of thirty-nine states aligned. It is now believed that Wyoming, at first claimed for Taft, will give a small plurality for Wilson, completing the list of forty states. The swinging over of Illinois and Kansas reveals a curious reversal of political form. The cities that gave pluralities for Roosevelt were in sharp contrast to the country districts that, in each state, returned enough Wilson votes to overcome the lead in the centers of population. The granger vote, the provinces, wherein lies the brawn of the nation is unquestionably for Wilson.

Kansas will send a Democratic senator to Washington in place of Curtis, Republican, thus heeding the appeal of the President-elect for a supporting team. This is a bitter disappointment for Gov. Stubbs, who appeared to have won on the early returns. The results in Wisconsin display, perhaps, the greatest prize puzzle. Wilson has carried the state by a heavy vote, yet Karel, the Democratic candidate for governor, apparently, is defeated by McGovern, the incumbent, even in what are regarded as Democratic strongholds. Another curious outcome is the rejection of the woman's suffrage amendment in the Badger state, which was considered safe for its adoption. Doubtless, the large German contingent is responsible.

Minnesota, of which the local Democratic leaders were so sure that they declined financial campaign aid from the national committee, surprised everybody by giving a small plurality for Roosevelt. This insures the Colonel seventy-seven electoral votes, those of Pennsylvania (38), Minnesota (12), Michigan (15), South Dakota (5), and Washington (7). Taft carried just three states, Vermont, Utah, and Idaho, giving him a total of twelve electoral votes. If Wyoming has declared for Wilson, as now seems likely, it will assure to Wilson the unprecedented total of 442

electoral votes, the greatest number by far ever given a presidential candidate. That his popular vote will be similarly in excess of that ever received by a president-elect is conceded.

Milwaukee's repudiation of Berger, the Socialist candidate for congress, who was a candidate for reelection, is probably due to the surfeit of Socialism the metropolis has experienced in the last two years, which culminated in the overthrow of the city administration last spring and a return to normal conditions. Berger's affiliation with Debs was not any too highly regarded by his constituency, hence his rejection. One hundred thousand plurality for Wilson and a trifle more than that for Ralston for governor is Indiana's answer to the claims of Beveridge, who is one of the worst beaten gubernatorial candidates in the country. Arizona, Oregon, Kansas, and Michigan have followed California's example in according the right of suffrage to women. While the loss of Wisconsin is deplored the gain of four states, making ten in all for equality of the ballot, is decidedly encouraging to the cause. Truly, the 1912 election will be known in the political history of the country as unlike anything known before or since, we venture will be the verdict years hence.

## NO COMFORT FOR THE DISCONSOLATES

**L**ATE returns are a trifle more encouraging to the third party disconsolates in the state, but not even a 20,000 plurality this side of the Tehachapi will be sufficient to overcome the lead established by Wilson in the north. The best that Los Angeles county can do is to reduce the Democratic plurality to about 3000, below which it will be impossible to cut with the returns so nearly complete. The seven or eight thousand shortage in Southern California has upset the fond calculations of the Lissner machine and rendered abortive the promise made to Johnson that, "The state is all right, stay where you are."

It is a bitter disappointment, and when one considers the noble work of the Jane Addams chorus the result appears incredible. The apostrophes to Hiram, so appropriately harmonized, should have given the state to their leader by the one hundred thousand—or was it 150,000?—promised, and we feel that he has a right to know what caused the slump. We hope to see an investigating committee appointed by the lieutenant governor, as soon as the senate is convened, to probe into the causes of this defection. Doubtless, the quality of the lyrics sung by the chorus was not impeccable, but that alone could not have discouraged 7000 votes from doing their duty. Perhaps, the reluctance to obey the law and hang murderers may have had a deterring effect.

Eighteen thousand is probably the full Roosevelt excess vote in Southern California, with a Wilson lead of 22,000 or more the other side of the Tehachapi. Even if the missing precincts cut this lead in two Wilson will still have several thousand to spare. San Diego's 1,700 for Wilson as against 3000 for Taft in 1908; Ventura's reversal from 800 for Taft to 46 for Wilson; San Bernardino's cut from 2,100 for Taft to less than 300 for Roosevelt; Santa Barbara with only 563 for Roosevelt as compared with 1,100 for Taft; Orange, that gave Taft 1,300 plurality dropping to 726, conspire to tell the story. It is largely due to the tactical blunder of Meyer Lissner and his associates who insisted on investing the new party with the Republican regalia and instructing Roosevelt candidates to pose as Republicans. The price of this treachery is the loss of the state.

Senator John D. Works has been vindicated. His course in denouncing the fraudulent procedure of the third party leaders in California has been fully up-



held by a majority of his constituents. To him, more than to any other individual factor, is the defeat of the Johnson following due and that he changed hundreds of votes is not to be denied. But for his vehement exposure of the tricky work of his former associates the count undoubtedly would have shown a small, but safe margin for Roosevelt. Too late now to undo the raw work, but O, the bitterness of reflection and the sad, sad thought of "what might have been."

#### SURPRISES OF THE ELECTION

**U**NCLE JOE Cannon has been given his congé. After forty years of congressional service, in which time he was only once defeated (for the Fifty-second congress), the noted Illinois reactionary is elected to stay at home. Like Aldrich, like Tawney, like Dalzell he has outlived his usefulness at Washington and has won permanent retirement. His profane picturesqueness will not be mourned in the national capital. McKinley, Mr. Taft's primary manager, also is defeated. Next in point of interest is the fact that Wilson carried every New England state except Vermont, which has declared for Taft. Even Rhode Island and Delaware swung into the Wilson column. This repudiation of the high protective fallacy in strong manufacturing communities is significant of the great change of sentiment in the last decade.

Iowa, contrary to early reports, has given her electoral votes to Wilson in spite of the trend to Roosevelt indicated by the urban returns. The country districts have settled all doubt by overcoming the Roosevelt pluralities in the cities and the Hawkeye state for the first time in its history, in a presidential election, has gone Democratic. Ohio rolled up the remarkable total of 140,000 for Wilson in excess of the vote given her native son, Taft, a most unusual sequence. Sulzer, in spite of dire predictions, was elected governor of New York by a plurality over Straus almost as great as the plurality vote accorded Wilson, which approximated 200,000. The triumph of Judge Dunne for governor of Illinois was made possible by the interjection of a third party candidate, which is the way the Roosevelt state leaders revenged themselves on Deneen who refused to desert Taft. It is a matter for congratulation that Oregon has rejected the unwise proposal to abolish capital punishment. The first duty of society is to protect society and what Oregon has done we firmly believe California will do if the question has to be met.

#### TAFT'S TWELVE-VOTE LOOK

**J**UST why Mr. Taft should feel concern for his successor because of the task that lies ahead for the President-elect is not clear. Considering that forty states have given their indorsement to the Wilson policies the expressions attributed to the defeated candidate would seem to be entirely gratuitous. Mr. Taft is quoted as saying that he "earnestly hoped Mr. Wilson would not call an extra session of congress. He wished," he said, "to see the present prosperity continue as long as possible."

What a penchant Taft has for filling his mouth with his foot. Did he not call a special session of congress to revise the tariff immediately following his inauguration as President? Are we to gather from his present language that his 1909 call was merely a bluff, and done simply by way of fulfilling pre-election pledges? It would seem so. Of course, we know now that the work accomplished was a hollow mockery and that the tariff schedules practically remained unaltered, the net result of the revision downward amount to about 2.5 per cent. Mr. Taft's fears are for the manufacturers' profits, not for the consumers.

Here is the chief difference between the President and the President-elect: The former is content to have the few reap the benefits of the high tariff privileges, letting the masses feast on the crumbs that fall from the various trust tables. Mr. Wilson believes in a fairer distribution of the comforts. He would ease the burdens of the people by lopping off those excessive duties that conspire to high prices and by reducing the cost of the necessities of living mete to

the consumers that justice so long denied them. To assume that the country will be panicky if, for example, the Harvester Trust is unable, by reason of lower schedules, to earn 200 per cent dividends annually is ridiculous. Yet that is the sort of talk Mr. Taft is indulging himself. It is his cue to pipe low.

For a presidential candidate who has been indorsed by twelve votes in a total of 531 to assume to give advice to his successor-elect with 442 electoral votes behind him is about as tactless a procedure as any of the many blunders committed by Mr. Taft since he was inducted into office. He may look upon his tariff revision program as a huge joke, because that was what he made it in his administration, but to millions of his fellow citizens who have properly estimated his pre-election pledges the demand for honest and bona fide reductions is no laughing matter. We repeat, Mr. Taft's cue is personal effacement. Let him ponder his twelve-vote indorsement and be humble.

#### NICE DISCRIMINATION IN AMENDMENTS

**R**ETURNS on the constitutional amendments are so nearly in that it is evident all have failed of ratification save the proposal to accept irrigation bonds as deposits for public moneys and the free text book measure involving a change in the state board of education. The active campaign waged by Oakland, and abetted by this county, has effectually scotched the city and county consolidation scheme. The foolish proposal to add a registrar of voters to the county government personnel was given its quietus, the race track gambling philanthropy has been left at the post and the home rule in taxation muddle properly rejected. This discriminatory work of the voters is in line with the recommendations we ventured to make.

Apparently, the new county charter is adopted and in the city of Los Angeles the proposal to distribute the aqueduct water after the method known as the Graham plan has been ratified. Since this proposition was placed before the people the state utilities board has rendered an important decision in regard to the rate making power of the city, holding that the municipality cannot be a law unto itself in the fixing of the price of water to be charged to consumers. Los Angeles, says the ruling, in effect, must be amenable to the state law in the making of contracts, in precisely the same way that a private corporation is held. Hence the water rates to outsiders will be subject to the approval, regulation or rejection of the state railroad commission.

In the new Ninth district Bell is elected and in the Tenth Stephens is an easy victor, but Evans in the Eleventh has been bowled over by Kettner of San Diego, the Democratic candidate, whose handsome plurality in his home county and good vote elsewhere have placed the Riverside man outside the breastworks. In view of San Diego's harbor needs it is right and proper that she should have the congressman. Incidentally, it is better for the citrus fruit districts to be represented by one who is in political harmony with the party in power. If any favors are to be sought a Democrat is more likely to coax them than one of opposing affiliations. The Second district was alive to this logic and in returning Judge Raker to congress it evidenced its political prescience. Hayes in the Eighth wins by a safe majority and Curry in the Third has won despite the handicap of a Wilson plurality in his district. Knowland is re-elected in the Sixth, Kahn is returned in the Fourth and Nolan is winner in the Fifth. In the First district Kent, independent, is making a fine race and will probably defeat his Democratic opponent, Zumwalt, but the contest is close. Needham has had to dip his colors to Church, the Democratic candidate.

In spite of the interest in the election it is apparent that only a little more than sixty-five per cent of the vote was cast in the county and less than that in the city. Pasadena showed the highest percentage with 11,153 votes for President in a total registration of 16,000, or 70 per cent. Elsewhere in the county, however, the ratio is not so high. It is gratifying to note

that the superior bench is to return the three incumbents, Judges McCormick, Rives and Houser, with Messrs. Wellborn and York succeeding to the vacancies caused by the retirement of Judges Bordwell and Hutton. The defeat of Messrs. Horton and Summerfield was accomplished by the withdrawal of Messrs. Taft and Frederickson in favor of a combination that shut out the two nominees mentioned. It is freely hinted that this sacrifice is to be rewarded by the governor when he appoints additional judges in this county.

#### BALLOT BOX REFLECTIONS

**I**NTO the box the ballots fall, silently, one by one; and there in gathering numbers lie until the work is done; until the nation summing up the issues of the hour has massed its strength in precinct booths and proved its voting power. Hither they come, the old and gray, with feeble step and slow, and here alike the youngsters crowd with civic pride aglow. Hushed is the erstwhile partisan, his clamorous voice is still; for weeks and months he sawed the air and wooed the sovereign will; and now that sovereign will is found expressing as it may the verdict on the evidence it pondered day by day. Bitter the disappointment lurks within that fateful box and many a mutely stenciled cross the brash prediction mocks; the jury summoned, near and far, the court of last resource, has here assembled to display its concentrated force. How puny seems the campaign crew before this mighty host, how weak and sordid now appears the oft-repeated boast; the truths, the lies, the cunning wiles have hit or missed the mark, and many's the shaft that's fallen short to one that scarred the bark. We read, we hear, we seldom heed, and all too late we find that golden words have been ignored, that we have wandered, blind; then come the retrospective days when from the chaff, the grain, emerges to our patient search and proves our efforts vain. O, what chagrin to learn, too late, the folly of our ways, when errors, theretofore obscured, now loom before our gaze. How fain would we undo the past, how gladly would we pay the all too heavy penalty could we unsay our say; but what is writ is written and what is said is said, and on the tablets of the mind the lessons have been spread. For those who gave convictions, for those who wrote in faith, no dire regrets to harbor or haunt with mocking wraith; man's finite mind is feeble though he may yield his best, and victory at the ballot box is not the final test. But, there! away with bodings, the future's yet in store, what though the populace deride the journalistic lore; the world is still our oyster and tattoo will we play upon the corrugated shells whose sword-like edges flay. Turn out the storm of ballots, no trouble will we borrow, though we may face defeat today, there's victory tomorrow!

#### HAULING DOWN THE COLORS

**S**EATTLE is feeling the tension, a sort of across-the-border wave of reform wafted by Gov. West of Oregon. It has its reflex in the action of one of the high school principals whose pedagogic eyes have been properly shocked by the too-fast hues of hosiery worn by the pupils of both sexes. So loud have been the colors that studious habits have been discouraged, the brain refusing to pursue its normal functions un-



der the noisy stress. Either a reform in socks was compulsory or the school would have to close its doors. The principal lined up his scholars, demanded a show of hosiery and ordered home the blatant ones, expressed in socks, for more subdued inside footwear.

We desire to commend this drastic action. However much we may admire the colors afforded by nature—her gorgeous greens, vivid reds, cerulean blues and modest violets—when blended with silk or lisle thread socks they appear much more stunning than artistic. Still, while the scholars, doubtless, are mortified by this rebuke to their immature tastes, we bid them cheer up—never say dye. It is for their ultimate good this action is taken. Fast colors are all right in a muslin dress pattern or in a washable necktie, but when reduced to hosiery and flashed across a muddy crossing the cognoscenti shudder.

Youth naturally seeks to express itself in gay apparel and it is right and proper that it should, but when rainbow hues are allowed their all too fascinating way between the shoe tops and the trouser cuffs of our high school jeunesse it is time to lower the cuffs or the colors and in this instance the principal demanded the striking of the latter. He found that the eyes of his pupils would wander from their books to the booties of the gayly be-stockinged girls or the gentler sex was similarly mesmerized by the brilliancy of the boys' hosiery until the low percentages of "exams" made imperative less disturbing class room conditions. We may thrill with pride over the action of John Paul Jones who nailed his colors to the mast, but there is a vast difference between the way he socked it to the Britishers and the Seattle socks blown up by the principal of the Queen Anne high school.

#### HOMER LEA: A PSYCHOLOGIC ANTIPODE

DEATH which has ever evinced a fondness for shining marks, claimed one of California's celebrities when the pale horse bore away that unique character, Gen. Homer Lea, in whose puny frame so-journed a great military genius and whose remarkable grasp of the science of war was in startling contrast to his undersized body. For Homer Lea was the victim of spinal trouble from his birth and his physique never keep pace with his mentality which, however developed mainly in a curious channel, considering the handicap imposed by nature on the material side. Almost, one is tempted to believe in the doctrine of reincarnation as the most reasonable way of accounting for his remarkable gift of dealing with an abstruse subject, so far removed from his sphere of action.

Whether or not the wandering spirit of an illustrious strategist, released from its former mortality, found lodgment in his distorted body is an interesting speculation not our province to discuss. We believe he rather favored such a theory, but Lea was an idealist and that type is notoriously given to the harboring of delusions. Psychologically, we find explanation for his militant obsession in the well-known law that attracts opposites. Your puny individual invariably is possessed of a pugnacious disposition that would much prefer fighting to eating and in the late Homer Lea such a tendency was rampant. Still, this does not wholly account for the abnormal strategical qualities revealed in his "Valor of Ignorance," a work on militarism that has attracted wide attention in army circles in this country and abroad, where the book has met with a large sale. We believe Germany is the latest nation to publish a translation, no less distinguished a reader than the Emperor William expressing high approval of the subjects traversed and the theories maintained therein.

This powerful and really remarkable work, which our own Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee has extolled, has been followed by "The Day of the Saxon," primarily intended as a tribute to the ascendancy of the English speaking peoples. It is of comparatively recent issue and not yet fully digested. Our own acquaintance with it, thus far, is merely the reflex of eastern critical comments. Prior to invading the field of Mars in essay form, the author perpetrated a queer jumble of Chinese-Masonic nonsense which he

called "The Vermillion Pencil." It is neither literature nor reason and should never have been printed. It adds nothing to the author's reputation which will rest mainly on his "Valor of Ignorance." As for his alleged military experiences abroad they must be taken *cum grano salis*.

To allude to his services as a soldier of the Chinese republic is, of course, a figment of reportorial fancy, in view of his physical handicap. Doubtless, he sympathized with the cause of Young China and enjoyed to an unusual degree the confidence of the republican propagandists, who bestowed on him the Chinese equivalent for the military title he assumed. But, of course, his generalship was expressed in theory and not in action. However, we have no wish to detract in any wise from the honors accorded him in the Orient and we are quite willing to join in placing the bays on the little dead general's brow, not for his prowess in the field, but for honors earned in the forum of letters. Peace, a long peace, to the pain-wracked body that compassed so indomitable a spirit.

#### LOS ANGELES' NEW ART MOVEMENT

By Corregio Jelaquez

THAT a revival of interest in matters artistic is making itself felt in Los Angeles was well attested by the enthusiastic audience that attended Professor Robinson Wagner's opening lecture on "Art History" at the Polytechnic Arts High School. Many notables were present, among them Mayor Alexander who was wearing an eau-de-Nile fedora with grey spinach over a jaune wainscott. "Boss" Billy Dunn, looking remarkably svelt in a Windsor tie of Sorbonne puce—the new fashionable French color—also occupied a front seat as also did Councilman Jeré Andrews—now famous as the earliest exponent of the hobble trouser—and many other leaders in the fashionable world of art.

Having congratulated the class on the enthusiasm displayed in so worthy a cause Professor Wagner plunged immediately in medias res. The professor is an elegant speaker and his obvious earnestness is only partially concealed under the ascetic manner of the school room. It was not his intention, he said, to pull off any high brow stuff at this time. On the other hand he deprecated most strongly the attitude so frequently adopted by boneheaded denizens of the alfalfa belt that one might reject as spurious all art that did not immediately satisfy one's individual and usually uncultivated taste. He had, for example, heard the assertion made that the macaroni eaters of the Quattrocento were all to the mustard because Mike L. Angelo or another poor simp had drawn horses with piano legs. He, the professor, would urge upon his listeners the necessity of assuming that the old masters really could paint notwithstanding their draughtsmanship might occasionally do violence to the aesthetic standards of strenuous females who frequented china decorating symposia in the remotest rhubarbs.

This also was true of modern art. His audience must remember that while to its untutored eye a landscape by Sisley might look like a purple lampshade being blown through a boiler factory, yet the cognoscenti had not merely recognized him and his school as the big noise in modern art but were even now relegating him—with such speed do we progress nowadays—to the limbo of the severely classical. The age of merely photographic art, he ventured to say, was already in decline, true psychic interpretation in line and tone having taken the place of mere reproduction as the goal toward which the painter must strive. If, the speaker, said, his listeners would chloroform "Young Love in His Underclothes" and the other masterpieces of the Drygoods Poster period now decorating their hall bedrooms, that would be a good beginning. Understanding of the real art of the day would come later. He admitted that the Salon des Independents harbored wild eyed ginks who tried to hit the high places of art by keeping the roots of their hair soaked in absinthe. But there were great ones also, and it was to the modernist movement as a whole that he desired to draw their attention.

In conclusion, there was one piece of advice that he wished to give them and that was to can the flossy chatter and learn something with their heads. He thanked them for their attention. At the conclusion of the lecture Professor Wagner announced that he expected to tear off the remainder of the series at the rate of one per until the series was completed.

\* \* \*

The Aesthetic Revival is growing stronger every day, according to our staff correspondent who yesterday interviewed a number of prominent business and professional men on the subject. Mr. Robert Marsh who, it is rumored, is planning a magnificent new subdivision in the Southwest to be called Tintorreggio Heights, stated that he was watching the develop-

ment of Post Impressionism with intense interest. He admired Picasso immensely, though, he admitted, Monet still represented his ideal. Perhaps the name had a trifle to do with it.

Mr. Rob Rowan who seemed rather preoccupied, said that he hadn't eaten any Picasso. Mr. Guy Barham, on the other hand, who has just returned from a driving tour in the Cornish Highlands, states that Picassos are being worn by all the best people over there. Heath, the well known London hatter, Mr. Barham said, whom he had known personally for a matter of eighty years or more, manufactured an excellent line.

Judge Finlayson, who was discovered before a mirror in the court house practicing snapping his teeth in the best Progressive manner, said that he was strongly attracted by the Cubists whose work reminded him strikingly of what he had always regarded as the most remarkably artistic production the world had ever seen. He referred to a combination of white stars and stripes on a red and blue ground. Judge Wilbur also expressed interest in the movement, stating that he had long been sensible of the moral uplift of post impressionism as applied to the young.

Needless to say the Aesthetic Revival is being taken up strenuously by the clubs and civic organizations. The West Sixty-first Street Young People's Sociable Club has already passed by-laws forbidding the chewing of gum while the club is in executive session. The Alembic Club, at the instance of several leading alumbi has passed a resolution urging the municipal authorities to erect a statue of Fido de Saveloya, the Savoyan patriot and statesman, on the site now occupied by Bunker Hill, which they said could be purchased and removed for a trifling sum. The Friday Morning Club, it is stated, is making preparations for an elaborate series of tableaux reproducing the famous friezes of the Temple of Ceres recently unearthed at Hephaestus. The identity of the women who will do the freezing has not been revealed, but it is asserted on good authority that gentlemen will not be admitted. It will be the object of The Graphic to keep its readers en rapport with all the new features of this interesting movement as they occur.

#### GRAPHITES

Me, too! exclaims Nick Longworth, surveying the returns  
And as he gazes mournfully his soul for comfort yearns;  
But Oyster Bay gives forth no sound, a greater woe withholds  
The interchange of mutual sighs that common grief unfolds.

To Hiram: All is lost but the Sacramento payroll! Washington is denied us, but the state government still lives.  
M. L.

Nothing like cultivating a Mark Tapley spirit. Thus the Los Angeles Tribune is found felicitating itself upon the triumph of "practically every candidate and every measure" it favored. Of course, the defeat of Roosevelt and Johnson practically amounts to nothing.

Helas! Our old friend, "Nick" Longworth, went down to defeat in the Ohio wreck of politicians. At least, he can now tenderly sympathize with his esteemed relative by marriage.

O, Hiram, dear Hiram, come home to us quick,  
The state has escaped from your clutch,  
Boss Lissner's unhappy and Wallace is sick  
And Earl is not claiming so much.  
—Chorus of B. M.'s (insistently) Come home!

President-elect Wilson wants opportunity for quiet commune after the campaign whirl. He will take two weeks off to sail to the Bermudas and back in which time, as soon as he gets his sea legs, he will devote himself to a little cabinet work. He will find lots of Barkises eager to assist him.

In the Seventh congressional district the lack of six hundred votes, which went to the Democrat, Church, is deplored by the incumbent who realized too late that he would Needham.

Booth Tarkington, himself a divorced man, has married a divorced woman. Whether their respective former partners are complacent is not revealed.

Bryan for secretary of state, Dr. Wiley for secretary of agriculture, Louis D. Brandeis for attorney general! It is a mouthfilling trio.

Alas and alack, the Jane Addams chorus girls will not be pictured for a week or two, at least. We count that day lost when the familiar line-up is missing from our favorite Bull Moose morning paper.

Col. Roosevelt, for the first time in his political career, is able to sense the sweet uses of adversity. It is not a bad medicine for his ailment.



# Lady Gregory in Lighter Dramatic Vein--By Randolph Bartlett

FIFTH OF A SERIES OF PAPERS ON SYNGE, YEATS AND LADY GREGORY--(EIGHTEENTH PAPER ON MODERN DRAMA)

WRITING of "The Canavans" Lady Gregory has said: "The play seems (to me now) somewhat remote, inexplicable, as if written less by logical plan than in one of those moments of light-heartedness that come, as I think, as an inheritance from my great-grandmother Frances Aigion; a moment of that 'sudden glory, the passion which maketh those grimaces called laughter.'" While "The Canavans," "The White Cockade" and "The Deliverer" display that same devotion to history and folk-lore which makes notable her historical tragedies, one can almost spell out on every page the inscription, "Written for production at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin." It is apparent that Lady Gregory was thinking less of creating literature than of entertaining her own especial public. So, while "The Canavans" and "The White Cockade" are immeasurably superior for stage purposes to "Grania" and "Kincora," they do not leave the same impression of artistic sufficiency in the reading. That good old first aid to the writer of comedy—mistaken identity—is employed freely, and the reader who cannot bring to bear upon "The Canavans" in particular a strong faculty for visualization, will wonder how it comes to have a place in dramatic literature at all.

Comedy, however, is not to be found in history, as the records go. The ore of facts must be ground fine and smelted. It is seldom that the comedy side does not exist, but neither the written annals, nor yet the traditions take any account of it. The humor is soon forgotten, and only the serious aspect remains, when a few years have passed. For example, it is not difficult to imagine a brilliant comedy based upon the British fear of a Napoleonic invasion, but the writer of such a comedy would have to look within himself, and not in the books and legends for his historical material. So with Lady Gregory, in writing of the Irish people at the time of the Tudors and Stuarts. With her knowledge of Irish character, she was able to picture the lighter side of the situation, but in doing so she has sacrificed something of that tone of authority which characterizes her more serious work.

In "The Canavans" there are two brothers of that name, Peter, a miller, and Antony, an adventurer who left his country to join the English army and fight in foreign lands. Peter is a "safe" man. He identifies himself with no doubtful cause and attends strictly to business, with the result that the English authorities have offered to make him mayor of his town. He is weighing the matter, wondering whether it be not possible that the English may withdraw, or be driven out, and so leave him to face, unsupported, the local odium of being their friend, or whether, on the other hand, he might not be able to show his neighbors that it would be to their advantage to have him as mayor rather than a hostile, avowed sympathizer with the British. As he debates these fine points of policy, his younger brother, having deserted from the army, comes to him for shelter. The "safe" Peter disapproves, and is about to drive Antony from his mill, when he is notified of the approach of an English officer, Captain Headley, with a searching party. Frightened out of his wits, he insists upon Antony impersonating him, while he hides under a pile of sacks. The plausible Antony has almost succeeded in convincing Headley that he is on the wrong track, when, by a superficial stage trick, Peter is discovered, and both are arrested and taken to the castle.

Headley's weak point is the desire to go to court to meet Queen Elizabeth, of whom he has written much doggerel verse. Antony disguises himself in a semblance of the "Virgin Queen," and when Headley comes to the cell that night, makes him believe he has received an incognito visit from his royal mistress. The subterfuge gives the brothers an opportunity to escape. Then follow a series of purely farcical incidents based upon the asininity of Headley, culminating in the arrival of Lord Essex, of whose forces his troop is a part, and the return of the miller's position as an absolutely "safe" man.

One sample of Lady Gregory's high-handed treatment of the obvious sequence of events comes at the close of the play, and is a vital part of the climax. The cowardly miller, worked up to a hysteria of doubt and fear, aims a gun at Lord Essex while the other is riding past the mill, and fires. Essex thinks it is merely a salute, as the gun was not loaded. It is hardly in keeping with the Irish situation at that time for the commander of an English troop to think a gunshot, close to his ear, is a mark of respect. So "The Canavans" must be regarded simply as an irresponsible farce comedy, but illogical and artificial as it is, it contains many interesting sidelights on Irish character and tradition.

It is rather a relief to turn from this play, of which the author herself does not appear to be overly proud,

to "The White Cockade," which, while also containing much that is superficial and forced, has a more substantial theme—the disillusionment of the Irish supporters of the cause of James II, following the battle of the Boyne, when Patrick Sarsfield made his historic challenge to "change kings and fight the battle again." Sarsfield is the hero of the play, as he was of the illstarred campaign, and again the mistaken identity trick is employed, Sarsfield pretending he is king while the latter masquerades. Sarsfield is anxious to rally the Irish forces and fight William of Orange again, but James wants to make his escape to France on a convenient vessel, an intention he keeps secret from the man who is trying to save the day for him.

In the first act it is shown how strongly the Irish people have relied upon the Stuart to win for them, and restore the losses and repay the sacrifices they have made for his cause. Two of the most interesting characters are an impoverished lady and a visionary youth. The former dreams of a Stuart victory and a restoration of her lost estates. The latter wants to go with the soldiers and strike a blow for the cause, and being forbidden, sits sulkily on the floor and plays jack-straws by the hour. A false report arrives, telling of a Stuart victory at the Boyne, with "King James raging like a lion in every gap" and great joy comes upon all. Despair follows swiftly, when it is learned that James is defeated and in flight. Sarsfield and James arrive, and the former, mistaken for the king, inspires the people to fresh courage with his plans for turning defeat into victory, while the king quietly goes about his schemes for secretly boarding the ship that is about to put out for France. The most interesting scene of the play is that in which Sarsfield, in his role of king, plays upon the national spirit of a party of Irish Williamites into whose power he and James have fallen:

SARSFIELD. A shout—the King! Sarsfield—Ireland! before there is time to pull a trigger, we have carried off the prize—we have him to treat with inside the walls of Limerick. We send the Dutchman back to his country. Will you go with him to the mud-banks, comrades, or will you stop in Ireland with your own King?

FIRST WILLIAMITE. The King will win yet. I would never believe that he gave the word to run from the Boyne.

SARSFIELD. Now, if I were the King—  
MATT. Sure you are King yet, for all I did to destroy you, God forgive me.

SARSFIELD. That is true—yes, yes. I am a King to-night, even though I may not be one tomorrow.

OWEN. (Who has been listening eagerly.) It must be a wonderful thing to be a King!

SARSFIELD. Wonderful, indeed—if he have the heart of a King—to be the son and grandson and great-grandson of Kings, the chosen and anointed of God. To have that royal blood coming from far off, from some source so high that, like the water of his palace fountain, it keeps breaking, ever breaking away from the common earth, starting up as if to reach the skies. How else would those who are not noble know when they meet it what is royal blood?

FIRST WILLIAMITE. I would know in any place that this King has royal blood.

SECOND WILLIAMITE. It is easy to see among these three which of them is King.

SARSFIELD. (Looking at James.) A wonderful thing! If he have the high power of a King or if he take the counsel that should be taken by a King. To be a King is to be a lover—a good lover of a beautiful sweetheart.

FIRST WILLIAMITE. I am sure he must have a heart for Ireland.

SARSFIELD. He goes out so joyous, so high of heart, because it is never possible for him to do any deed for himself, alone, but for her as well that is his dear lady. She is in his hands; he keeps them clean for her; it is for her he holds his head high; it is for her he shows courtesy to all, because he would not have rude voices raised about her.

SECOND WILLIAMITE. The Dutchman would not have those thoughts for Ireland.

MRS. KELLEHER. It's not from the wind he got it. Mouth of ivy and heart of holly. That is what you would look for in a King.

SARSFIELD. If she is in trouble or under sorrow, this sweetheart who trusts him, that trouble, God forgive him, brings him a sort of joy! To go out, to call his men, to give out shouts because the time has come to show what her strong lover can do for her—to go hungry that she may be fed; to go tired that her dear feet may tread safely; to die, it may be, at the last for her with such glory that the name he leaves with her is better than any living love, because he has been faithful, faithful, faithful!

FIRST WILLIAMITE. (Putting down musket.) I give up the Dutchman's pay. This man is the best.

That is the real Lady Gregory again, with the spirit of the unconquerable Ireland mounting within her. What a situation for the writer of romance—

this strong, naturally magnetic leader, sweeping on to a great victory for a puppet master who had neither the capacity to win for himself, nor yet the courage to assent to the bold plans made for him. But Lady Gregory was not writing romance, and even so it is hardly consistent with the eternal verities for a cause to succeed beyond the deserts of the man in whose name is its foundation. So the play returns to the beaten path of history; James makes a ludicrous and inglorious escape in a wine-cask, the visionary lad returns to his jack-straws and the impoverished lady loses all her fond hopes. Only Sarsfield remains loyal to James, in the face of the discouragement and attendant desertion of his followers, saying, when asked the reason:

Why, why? Who can say? What is holding me? Habit, custom. What is it the priests say?—the cloud of witnesses. Maybe the call of some old father of mine, that fought two thousand years ago for a bad master.

This is only one of the three plays in the second series of Lady Gregory's Irish Folk-History Plays, which justifies her sub-title, "The Tragic Comedies," for "The Canavans" is pure comedy, or rather farce, and "The Deliverer" is pure tragedy. There is much comedy in "The White Cockade," but the permanent impression is the tragedy of the leader who is greater than his cause.

"The Deliverer" is a bold experiment in anachronisms. It is the story of the revelation to Moses of his relationship to the Children of Israel in Egypt, and their rejection of him, all told in the Celtic vernacular. At first it seems incongruous, like Charles Rann Kennedy's brief drama of the crucifixion done in Cockney, but like that powerful little classic it is humanized, made vital and intimate, by this selfsame apparent license. It is the business of the drama to bring out strongly the human side of the events with which it deals. Absolute fidelity to language in the historical drama is out of the question. The conversation perforce must be translated from the original, which in this case probably was a corrupt mixture of Egyptian and Hebrew, and Lady Gregory simply chose to translate it into the language of the common people of Ireland, instead of stiff and formal English. There is no good argument against such a course, and the first gasp of surprise is merely the result of the tradition that Biblical events must be treated with that conventionality which has long passed for dignity, but which is nothing but a spurious and superficial adherence to a literary habit.

This drama is in one compact scene. It opens with a conversation among three Israelites and their wives, in which their degradation and utter subjection to the Egyptian taskmasters is vividly portrayed. While they are talking one of the stewards enters, and orders them to return to their labors. Moses, known in the play as "The King's Nurseling," overhears the talk, in which he learns of his own parentage for the first time. The steward strikes the oldest of the Israelites, and is slain by Moses, as told in the book of Exodus. Moses then lays plans for the escape of the entire enslaved race in the ships of Pharaoh, of which he is commander, and is hailed as the deliverer. He goes out to complete his preparations, and the Israelites begin to quarrel among themselves. Two of them come to blows, and Moses enters and parts them. Both turn upon him and strike him down, throwing him, unconscious, among a horde of hungry sacred cats. The Israelites come to their senses too late, and as they are handcuffed by guards who come to learn the cause of the turmoil, they see Moses passing outside, torn and bleeding, and wonder if he will ever come back to carry out his plan of deliverance.

There is nothing in the drama which does not harmonize with the Biblical account, told in a dozen sentences, but it is one of the most interesting of all studies of the method and function of the dramatist who goes to history for material. There is no page in all the records of the progress of the world, which does not contain some incident in which the dramatic possibility is as apparent to the analytical mind as any of those which Lady Gregory has chosen for the subjects of her six historical plays. It is for the dramatist to discern the human quality which resulted in the actions of the men in whose hands lay the shaping of the destinies of nations. Only genius is capable of maintaining the delicate balance between the authentic record of the event itself, and the possible motives of those who manipulated the incident so that it left its imprint upon the entire nation or nations involved. That is the secret of Shakespeare's greatness, although he was prone to sacrifice the fact to the purpose of his drama, and yet had he gone to the other extreme and sacrificed his characters to the actual facts, it is doubtful if he would still hold his position as the master dramatist of all ages. Yet if



"Kincora" dealt with characters and events of such universal importance and interest as "Julius Caesar," is there any point, save in certain resounding rhetorical passages, where it would be of less value than the Shakespearean tragedy?

So while the national dramas of Ireland as written by Lady Gregory are purely insular in their origin and language, they have this touch of greatness. The events and people about which they move may not appeal to the outside world, but there is no man or woman in any of them who is not a real, breathing entity, "subject to like passions as ye are," and the dramatist who places upon the stage, characters of whom the spectator is bound to say, "There, but for the grace of God, go I," he has fulfilled his function, and his reward is certain.

("Irish Folk-History Plays—Second Series. By Lady Gregory. G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers.) (Next week—Yeats' Poetical Allegories, "The Countess Cathleen," "The Land of Heart's Desire," "The Shadowy Waters.")

#### AUTUMN SALON PAINTINGS ANALYZED

SINCE writing my letter last week about the Autumn Salon—a hornet's nest has been stirred up in this village by the "traditionalists," always enemy to all advancement, originality or freedom of fancy. An earthworm, to use the expression employed by the artists of the advanced school, named Lampue wrote an open letter to Mr. Berard, secretary of the state art commission, complaining that this salon, which he calls a scandal, should be permitted in the national exhibition buildings. Another critic, member of honor of the Salon d'Automne, resigned in order to show his disapproval and wrote a scathing article to one of the papers expressing all sorts of harsh and uncalled for opinions, not only about the artists whose works are shown, but also about the managers of the salon who admitted these pictures and even gave them a place of honor, i. e. a room by themselves.

I need only add that the room is the greatest attraction in the salon for most people, also, that one of these pictures has just been sold for twelve hundred dollars to a well known art lover, a man whose judgment in art matters is respected. Hence the row. If the works had proved to be no attraction, or impossible to sell, no one would have wasted a word on them, but, since they have proved eminently successful, these other artists are green with envy, and expose their human nature in a way that is little to their credit. It is the old story. The critic who upholds a certain school feels himself insulted, his position in danger, if another school arrives to interfere with his complacency. And so he howls—in print, of course.

This all refers to the pictures which belong to the "cubist" or "futurist" schools. In my article of last week I said very little about these things. What I referred to was the great mass of paintings in this salon, not the very few which belong to this ultra-modern school. I do not mean to say that I disapprove this school. Quite the contrary. I am always glad to see any attempt to get away from all that is traditional and orthodox as well in life as in art. But I want to see a great many more painters take up this new school before I can believe in its real importance. At present, it seems to me possible that it is only an experiment (like the "point" work of a few years ago),—which will, perhaps, lead to an advance along very different lines, but which will, itself, die a natural death. As a matter of fact, this "point" style, which was thought by some to be the real school of the future a few years ago, has almost entirely disappeared. This salon has only two or three pictures in that manner.

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No, as I said in my letter of last week, if you are to judge a school by its growth in popularity among the painters themselves, and that, surely, is the only way to judge a school, then you must acknowledge that not the "cubists" or the "futurists" are marking the line of advance, but the "advanced impressionists." As to the "cubists" and "futurists," I tried to describe their methods in one of my letters last spring. Since then, a further examination has made the matter still clearer to me. For instance, there is a picture here of a woman weaving, and the motion of the hand, head and shuttle are clearly indicated. The effect is pretty much as if the various films of a moving picture were placed one on top of the other and printed on a single sheet of paper, or as if several exposures of the woman in different positions were made on the same plate. In other words, you see a piece of hand here and a piece of hand there, an eye to the right and an eye to the left, far apart and very vaguely painted, etc.—you catch the idea?

There is another picture representing a woman standing on a balcony looking down into the street. You cannot see the street, but all about the woman are pieces of horses, carriages, people, etc., showing what the woman sees in the street and what she thinks about it. There are other pictures in this room

which represent, so far as I can see, simply nothing at all. There are groups of squares, shaded and colored, and people tell you they represent figures and objects, but if they do, I acknowledge I cannot see it. This does not mean, however, that others do not see it. But I cannot attempt, at present, to give any idea as to the value of such works. That must be a matter of time.

But it must constantly be remembered that, although these pictures cause the most talk, probably because of their striking originality, they are, in fact, only a very small number compared with the whole number of works exposed in the salon; certainly not more than two or three percent. On the other hand, the percentage of "good" works, to use a rather offensive term for want of a better, is perhaps no greater. As in most exhibitions, the percentage of real individuality shown is very small. But then, the percentage of real individuality in the ordinary walks of life is also pitifully small. We are most of us, alas! just plain, ordinary people, no better nor worse than our neighbors, and with no more ability either to produce or appreciate. The most of these artists merely differ from the ordinary run of mankind in so far as they have accepted a difficult and doubtful living. There are many artists of infinitely greater talent sitting at office desks,—men who have been unwilling to give up the good things of life merely for a dream, a fancy. But, because a man has taken up art for his profession, does not necessarily prove that he has any vocation for it, or even that he likes it. Very often, once he finds out his own limitations, he regrets his choice. But it is then too late. He cannot change, and he either goes on hanging year after year with the hope of an occasional sale, or he takes up with the side forms of art: comic drawing, lithographing, retouching photographs, etc.

The Autumn Salon is no different from the others in this regard. The Spring Salons look better to the average observer because in them are exposed the works of the talented and hopeful; those who have ceased to strive for originality and a name, and content themselves with painting pictures that will sell. There is about the same percentage of talent there as elsewhere, only, except to the trained observer, the works seem more on a par simply because they are technically equally correct. Personally, I am convinced that the most harmful influence in art is this patient, uncomplaining acceptance of the orthodox which makes it possible for the mere artisan to compete with the real artist.

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But in this Autumn Salon there is a uniform striving for real individuality. Very few, indeed, are the painters who satisfy themselves with mere technical perfection. Consequently, there are many obvious daubs, for to step aside from the beaten tracks takes talent, and talent is rare. But there are many pictures among the two thousand exposed that are excellent. There is the work of Allard who arrives at a result not far removed from the work of the German landscape—lithographists, and characterized by those broad lines, sharp colors, and rough suggestiveness in the drawing which we have seen on these German, poster-like works which have been imported, with success, into all civilized countries, even France. I do not believe that Allard has been influenced by this style, merely that he has naturally fallen into it. It is excellent. Especially his picture called "Peaks covered with snow" is a subject entirely applicable to this particular technique.

Another painter of mountains is Andre-Morisset whose method resembles that of the Japanese. It shows the same sharp lines, the same light contrasts, the same association with the silhouette, but of course much better in drawing and perspective. Richard Bloos, whom I mentioned last year I think, has a number of pictures representing city life and great masses of figures drawn in the older impressionistic method. But, if not especially original, these works are well done. Unfortunately, this artist seems to have a tendency to ridicule himself, so that his paintings at times look more like drawings for the Fliegende Blaetter than serious works of art. Bloos is a German.

Boggio, a Venezuelan Frenchman, shows a number of very luminous water scenes, with paint laid on very thick and very rough, which method, as I have already frequently mentioned, is very effective, and leads to results that cannot be attained in any other way. Brochard shows a very large canvas entitled "The Conquest of the Air." It represents a glade near the summit of snow-capped mountains. The air is misty as if it had just been snowing, and in this mist, like a great, graceful bird, is an aeroplane, dimly outlined. It is most impressive and artistic.

Dufrenoy shows two Venetian scenes, a stairway and a canal, which are of interest both because of the color and the conception. Although the technic is nothing out of the ordinary the work itself has striking individuality, possibly because of the colors, which are very different from what one generally sees in such scenes, and much more real. These pictures show the depth of Italian color, the warmth of the

humid air, the strong vibration and variety of these old walls and steps. In other words, it is Venice unwashed.

Frechon exhibits two October landscapes which to an extent lack individuality, but are painted in deep, rich tones. They are dark in color, but not somber, and possess a wealth of splendid deep blues, browns and purples. There is a splendid still-life, a bunch of flowers, by Jane Neree-Gautier. I like still-life little enough, but this one is so very effective that it requires a mention. Louis Paviot, of Lyon, is one of the few painters who exposed in this or any other salon who has succeeded in perfecting this modern impressionistic style, i. e., the impressionism which is devoid of all mistiness and unclearness, where all of the colors are just, where there is no attempt to adhere to a particular tone (monotint). He shows six splendid landscapes.

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Peguier has a painting entitled "The Port of Saint-Tropez" which possesses the most delightful shades, soft and bright at the same time, very strong, with high-lights in thick paint like bas-relief. It is a masterpiece! Vahrenhorst, a Russian, shows a road at Partenkirchen in winter which has much merit though not new in either conception or execution. He uses thick paint but lays it on too smoothly. However, the colors are just right, greens and purples, and the construction effective.

Wilder, a Frenchman in spite of his name, has six landscapes also at Port Saint-Tropez, which are splendid though extremely modern in execution. This man has the courage to paint nature as most of us see it but as few paint it. The colors are strong as possible and altogether delightful. The drawing, of course, is merely suggestive. Closely examined you see that there is no detail, but from a little distance the impression is there of most careful drawing.

Zubiaurre, a Spaniard who takes after Zuloaga, shows two very strong paintings, one, especially, "The Authorities of My Little Village," representing a group of peasants in Sunday-best sitting about a table laden with food, is most remarkable for the perfection of its drawing and the wealth of detail shown. Unfortunately, the cups and glasses on the table, and other inanimate objects in the picture, show that this man is really not much better than a painter of still-life, a careful executant, and individual in his use of this manner, but not in touch with real advanced thought at all.

So I might go on and name a dozen or so more of really excellent works of painters of real talent. But what is the use? I can, with the best intentions in the world, give you no definite idea of what these works look like. The best I can do is to give you my idea of what the tendency is in this modern school of French art. As to the work of the Americans, I have not yet had time to seek it out, and it needs seeking. What I mean is that, in going through the salon this way, just noting down at random what pleased me, not one of these works happened to be by one of my countrymen. As soon as I can find time for the operation,—which is complicated,—I will go carefully over the salon for the American work. And if any of it is worth while, I will let readers of The Graphic hear from me.

Paris, Oct. 20, 1912. FRANK PATTERSON.

#### GOTHAMITES STUDYING "THE NEW SIN"

CONFLICT between two forces both of which are right makes good dramatic material, but it cannot be settled in any general way. There is no broad, typical solution, no general rule of conduct. Each case must be a law unto itself and the strong man must decide what he shall do according to circumstances and his individual light. "The New Sin," by M. B. Macdonald Hastings, now running at Wallack's Theater, is an interesting play, and it concerns itself with such a problem. Hilary Cutts is a victim of circumstances. His father, inventor of the non-slippable hose supporter and king of haberdashers, has died, leaving an enormous fortune and twelve children. He has determined that Hilary shall receive no benefit from the money and to insure this he has perpetrated a hideous will. The entire fortune, with accumulated income, is to be divided among the remaining eleven children immediately upon the death of Hilary or after twenty-one years shall have passed. Hilary, therefore, stands between his brothers and sisters and wealth. They are weaklings unable to cope with life and they are going down in the struggle. He alone is strong with a gift of painting that makes him of value to the world. Not a mail passes but he receives letters from one or more of the eleven, pitiful letters asking often for just enough money to buy breakfast or dinner. For these brothers and sisters believe him better off than he really is. Hilary can stand it no longer and decides that the only decent thing for him to do is to commit suicide. He confides his plans to his two friends Jim Benziger and Will Grain. As it is a problem which he alone can solve they do not attempt to influence him, but Grain suggests that it is too



hard a thing for him to take his own life and that it might be some little satisfaction to remove from the world a waster or perverter of morals and force the state to do the deed for him.

He is pondering this with a loaded pistol in his hand when David Llewellyn Davids comes in to complain of certain noises that have disturbed his slumbers. The two reach an amiable basis of talk and Davids departs to return with a cold bottle and a wee bird. Then arrives Maximilian Cutts, youngest of the tribe. He has been discharged. He is hungry, he is afraid of the hardships of life. Hilary orders breakfast for him, but the landlady refuses to serve another meal until last month's bill is paid. There is nothing for Maximilian but whiskey. He has just taken two drinks when Davids returns and the boy, like a whipped cur, faces again the well fed employer and again is goaded by the revilings of the man whose philosophy is that no man dare sin until he has money to pay for it. As Maximilian recoils his hand touches the revolver Hilary has laid upon the desk and before he thinks he has discharged it and Davids falls dead. Hilary seizes the weapon and when the others rush in, he is ready for the sacrifice. He and Maximilian are tried, and Hilary is condemned on the testimony of Maximilian who asserts that in accordance with Grain's suggestion the shooting was done deliberately with intent to kill. The two friends, Benziger and Grain, are not satisfied, and Benziger in a very clever scene forces confession from Maximilian who has no regret; he is only eager for the money that will save him and his brothers and sisters from passing want. The two friends manage to secure commutation of the sentence to penal servitude for life and then by forcing Maximilian to confess as, according to English law, he cannot be again tried for murder of which he has once been acquitted, they get Hilary released.

Thinking he will not be free until the morning the two friends go to bed—but he arrives in the middle of the night and is at once followed in by Maximilian who seems to hope that Hilary will revert to the original idea of suicide. But Hilary has had a chance to think and he has made up his mind that as the strong one he has the right to life. He will not give up this right for a lot of weaklings who will only work harm if they get the power that money brings. Maximilian pleads, he pictures the misery of the others and finally he tells Hilary that they are below in the street awaiting the verdict. He opens the window and each one is pointed out, and the girl with the little dead baby who has no father is too much for Hilary. It seems about as if he must take the short way out, but perhaps the logical ending would have been too terrible so the playwright has begged the question. There is a letter that Hilary finds offering to buy his Academy picture for 1500 pounds. It is a great deal of money for him and it is his chance to make good. He shows it to Maximilian and then says his decision is reached. He will buy his life for one year. Each of them shall have one hundred pounds; and perhaps when another year shall have passed he will be able to buy off for another year.

The play ends pleasantly, therefore, but the lesson is there just the same—the picture of the eternal sacrifice that the weak have ever demanded from the strong and the present day revolt against the tyranny of family ties and the new demand for the untrammelled chance to make one's way. But that this is a new sin is open to question. A better title should have been chosen. It is interesting that no woman appears in the cast of characters. To make up for this the men in the play are well marked and exceedingly diversified, and they are played exceedingly well. The company is an English one and the work is beautiful. Hilary Cutts, played by Cyril Keightley, is masterly and the Maximilian of O. P. Heggie remarkable. The interest, naturally, centers about these, but all others of the cast deserve a word of praise. Julian LeStrange as Jim Benziger and Harvey Brabon as Will Grain are attractive figures, and A. G. Poulton as David Llewellyn Davids, Roland Rushton as Stuart Campbell a German money lender, and Arthur Bowger as Reel a servant, give splendid characterizations.

New York, Nov. 4, 1912.

ANNE PAGE.

Curiously enough, although the Socialists have scored great gains in their country-wide vote, their only congressman, Berger, of Milwaukee, is defeated for re-election and in Schenectady, a Socialist center, practically all their candidates for a second term were rejected. Is one trial enough?

"Billy" Kent appears to have turned the trick in the First district. He is a brave fighter, a nervy man of convictions and is entitled to victory. He is a consistent tariff reformer.

Back to the golf links for Mr. Taft and his anti-fair policies.

## By the Way



### Brought Him to Time

There was negotiated this week an important treaty, the contracting parties being General H. G. Otis of Los Angeles and President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico—according to gossip in financial circles. Theretofore the two were antagonistic. However, General Otis is the owner of valuable landed estates in Sonora, and as he has persisted in showing his contempt for Madero in the columns of his newspaper ever since the end of the Diaz regime, the latter had information conveyed to the Bivouac that unless the editorial attitude were immediately changed there would be a forfeiture of concessions near the international boundary. When the news reached Los Angeles, it is said that the Times correspondent was dismissed without warning, escorted from Mexico by several rurales and it was intimated that if he returned without permission he would be stood up with his face to an adobe wall. The next thing was the publication of a fulsome eulogy of the present government in Mexico in the columns of the Times, where in the past there have been only sneers and attacks. I suppose that from now on the Times will maintain that while Porfirio Diaz may have been a great man a new hero has risen, and his name is Madero. The king is finally scotched, long live his successor!

### "Scotty" Allen's Sudden Ending

One of the little tragedies of the campaign was the death election day of J. Scott Allen, who had been running on the Democratic ticket for assemblyman from the Sixty-fifth district. He had been making a strong fight, but the strain had so depleted his physical energy that when it was deemed necessary to operate on him for stomach trouble his system was unequal to the demand and he died at the California hospital without knowing that he had been beaten by the Socialist candidate by only a slight plurality. "Scotty" as he was familiarly known, was held in high regard by many. He had various interests, but his hobby was baseball. It was he who promoted many minor amateur leagues so that the boys could get out and bat the ball around the sandlots Saturday and Sunday afternoons. He was taken ill while campaigning election eve and rushed to his home, where the attending physician decided that an immediate operation was necessary.

### Horton's Latest Aspiration

Immediately after the political returns showed that G. Ray Horton, assistant district attorney, had failed to be elected to one of the five vacancies on the superior bench, rumors were afloat to the effect that the deputy county prosecutor intends to contest for the district attorneyship. The election is not until next fall. I am told that Captain Fredericks will not be a candidate, and that he looks kindly on Horton's aspirations. Horton was a former newspaperman and a good one, but sought the law because of the greater prizes it offers. If he runs he will probably have the support of all the papers save the Record and the Earl duo. The latter will oppose him if for no other reason than that he has Frederick's support, and the Record is likely to be aggressive owing to the part he took in the Maples, Connor, and Bender cases, and in the trial of the McNamara brothers.

### Tom Woolwine's Revolt

My friend Thomas Lee Woolwine is not to be cajoled by the "regulars" who at one time treated him so cavalierly. His antipathy was called into play election eve when a party of local Democratic nominees including Miss Mary Foy and R. F. del Valle, presidential electors, J. Scott Allen, candidate for assembly from the Sixty-fifth district, Stephen Monteleone, candidate for the state senate from the Twenty-ninth district, and others, were giving eleventh hour talks from automobiles. The tour was being made with the aid of a colored orchestra in the first machine which sung and played to the crowds until the speakers drove up to the various street corners. In the second auto Monteleone and E. B. Goode, supervisory candidate, sat with a press representative, with Tom Woolwine in front to make the opening speeches and introduce the candidates. There was no friction until after the sixth address when it

was disclosed that Summerfield was among the judicial candidates in the car behind. "Here's where I quit," said Woolwine and forthwith leaped out of the car when it reached the next street railway crossing. As Summerfield worked hard to defeat Tom when he was in the race for district attorney two years ago, I do not blame him for levitating. He has the satisfaction of knowing that his former opponent did not "arrive."

### Demise of Edward Cook

It is with sincere regret that I chronicle the death of Edward T. Cook, a former associate of Henry E. Huntington, who succumbed to an unfortunate accident Tuesday of this week. For many years Mr. Cook was Huntington's right hand man in his ventures outside of the railway business, and when forced to retire from active service on account of ill health about a year ago his absence was keenly felt. It was at the Hotel Mt. Washington, that charming little hostelry nestling on the top of the miniature mountain, that I first met Mr. Cook and learned to appreciate his fine personality. He was a man of culture, extremely cordial in his greeting, and generous to a fault. He leaves a charming family including a widow, two daughters and a son, a high school pupil.

### Broadness of Rabbi Hecht

Again has Los Angeles proved the liberality of its religious views. Beginning tomorrow and continuing until the erection of its new edifice, the Trinity Methodist Church south will hold its weekly Sunday services in Temple B'nai B'rith. Rabbi Sigmund Hecht extended the invitation in a spirit of religious brotherhood, and it was gladly accepted. The incident has aroused favorable comment in every quarter.

### Costly, But "Coming"

That there will soon be an important announcement of change of ownership in the Evening Herald is the report in circulation among newspaper men, the story being to the effect that the Otis-Chandler holdings—a relic of the old morning Herald—is to be sold to other stockholders. Later, the entire paper will go to William Randolph Hearst. The Evening Herald is fast gaining ground, and is closer to the paying stage than at any time since 1889, when the property was in its prime. It is estimated that since the transfer of the paper to the afternoon field more than \$200,000 has been expended for deficit and new machinery. Of course, my friend Guy Berham will retain his interest in the paper.

### To Open Its Purse

At last Los Angeles is to have a new Southern Pacific passenger station worthy of her importance. Vice-President Julius Kruttschnitt, head of the Harriman system's maintenance of way, had definitely promised that by 1915 Arcade depot will be a thing of the past—the first definitive declaration we have had. Mr. Kruttschnitt also told several friends that in the next three years the Southern Pacific will expend close to \$5,000,000 in this region, a large share of which is to go into Pacific Electric betterments, under the direction of Paul Shoup, and the remainder to be devoted to Southern Pacific terminals in this city and San Pedro.

### Romancing About Lea

Several columns of romance have been published in Los Angeles as well as elsewhere about Homer Lea, little of which had real foundation in fact. The old story that Lea had been an officer in the United States army was again printed far and wide, although of course he never wore the uniform of Uncle Sam. He was not a survivor of the Spanish war, for the reason that his physical deficiencies effectually barred him from seeing service—even if his aspirations had been in that direction. I have considered his career fully in the editorial department of this issue.

### Patriotism, a la Hearst

An incident of the late campaign was the Los Angeles Examiner's swinging away from Judge Houser in the final stages. It is said that the cause of the change was certain libel litigation in which Judge Houser declined to grant the Examiner a second trial, after a jury had rendered a verdict for heavy damages against the paper.

### Too Much Johnson For Him

It was a surprise to many to learn that Judge W. J. Hunsaker had decided to cut loose from the Johnson faction in state politics. The judge was among the first to cast his lot with the Good Government forces, and might have been United States senator had he so desired. It had always been understood that with another federal judicial appointment here, the place would go to Judge Hunsaker. While he has been the attorney for the Times for a long time, that fact has never influenced him politically. It is not believed that Judge Hunsaker will aspire to a



federal judicial billet, although it is more than probable that so long as Senator Works is in Washington, Judge Hunsaker can have anything within reason. The two practiced law together in San Diego a great many years ago. Judge Hunsaker was a Democrat in those days and was frequently mentioned for congressional honors. I believe he left the party in the first Bryan campaign. Judge Olin Wellborn also was a resident of the southern city at that time.

#### Good Prospects for Ad. Club

Ernest Ingold, Charles Elder's right hand man, who is in direct charge of La Planada tract for the Los Angeles Investment Company, in addition to his duties as supervisor of publicity for the entire company's interests, is being boosted by his friends for the presidency of the Los Angeles Advertising Club. The primaries are to be held at the next meeting Tuesday noon, and his friends believe they will have no trouble getting his name on the final ballot, and that when the real election occurs he will be the victorious candidate. Ingold is one of the best examples of applied industry that I know. He will make an ideal executive officer for that group of live publicity men.

#### Notable Church Prelate Here

Cardinal J. M. Farley of New York is the second high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church to visit Los Angeles in a quarter of a century, Cardinal Gibbon having honored the city in the late eighties. He was received in a manner commensurate with his rank, being accorded a public reception and later delivering an address at Hazard's Pavilion, where the Temple Auditorium now stands. The late Senator Stephen M. White introduced Cardinal Gibbon to his audience, which included many representative citizens, irrespective of religious affiliations. At that time it was generally believed in Catholic circles that Archbishop Riordan of San Francisco would secure a red hat, but this possibility, apparently, no longer exists. Cardinal Farley has been cordially welcomed to Los Angeles, which he calls a remarkable city and for which he predicts continued prosperity.

#### To Probe Soldiers' Home

There will arrive in Los Angeles the coming week the three members of the senate committee appointed to investigate the McGroarty charges of mismanagement at the Soldiers' Home. The committee will be here several days, and includes Senators Catron of New Mexico, Jones of Washington and Chamberlain of Oregon. The latter is a Democrat, and well known here. He was governor of his state prior to filling his present position. It is predicted that the investigation will reveal not a little of a startling nature.

#### Petty Economy of Supervisors

Evidently, the scores of persons who have had to walk around the polling tents which have been on the sidewalks for more than a week do not approve the innovation, for which the board of supervisors is responsible. The plan has saved about a thousand dollars in election expenses, but it is fairly certain that legal proceedings will be brought to prevent a repetition of the offense. In the past vacant store rooms have been rented for polling booths, and later this was changed in favor of tents placed in empty lots. To save rental fees—a petty resort—tents were pitched on the sidewalks early last week—to the inconvenience of pedestrians, particularly after the rain of Saturday evening.

#### More Foolish Legislation

Voters of this city will probably have opportunity, through the referendum, of deciding whether or not there shall be smoking on the street cars. Petitions are being prepared to submit the issue—it first being necessary to have the council pass an anti-smoking ordinance. When this is accomplished the new law will be hung up temporarily, with sufficient votes to warrant it being submitted as a popular expression. The anti-free lunch ordinance is enjoying a similar procedure, and both issues will probably go to the people in the near future. The women will be the important factor in the anti-smoking ordinance. It is foolish legislation.

#### Judiciary Has a Grievance

With the late campaign at an end, attention again is called to the extraordinary expenses forced upon aspirants for the judiciary. Bench and bar are agreed that the present primary law should be changed, so that the judiciary may not be forced into undignified campaigning. Under existing conditions aspirants for superior judgeships are obliged to spend as high as five thousand dollars in a canvass for the nomination. It is known that one candidate's expense approached that figure in his recent struggle for nomination and election. There is no regulation of the expenditure of funds to gain a primary nomination, while in the general campaign following, six hundred dollars is the limit. Several of the superior bench incumbents

declare that had they known the requirements they would not have been candidates. Aspirants for the appellate and the supreme bench, who cover much more territory, are forced to bear even a greater burden of expense.

#### Goulds Will Be Here Soon

Edwin Gould, who is director of the Western Pacific is heading this way and should reach Los Angeles by Thanksgiving week. He is a brother of George Gould and was in the northern part of the state about six weeks ago. At that time he had hotel accommodation in Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, but was suddenly called east. Mr. Gould has an aunt in this city, and after a visit with his relatives, will go to Coronado. His sister, Miss Helen Gould, also is expected here before the end of the year.

#### Rose Tournament as the Mecca

Information has reached several transcontinental headquarters in this city that Pasadena's Tournament of Roses promises to attract the largest crowds in the history of that festival. Already, several special trains are scheduled to bring visitors from Winnipeg, Victoria, Seattle and Portland. An excursion will leave the last named city December 28 in one of the finest equipped trains seen here. There will be a club car for the men, a parlor observation car for the women, with a piano and phonograph, several compartment cars, sleepers and dining coaches. The service will include valets, maids, the publication of news and stock reports daily and other de luxe features. After the Tournament of Roses, a trip will be made to San Diego with stops en route. On the return to this city the party will disband, the trip home to be "go as you please."

#### Boom for Oil Fuel

Los Angeles heard this week that the navy department is to begin construction at once of several vessels having oil burning equipment. The Mare Island yard is to build one of these ships, while the others will be finished on the Atlantic. As quickly as possible all of the war vessels on this coast are to be transformed into fuel burners. It is understood that the new system will require at least a million barrels of oil a year, and already the local market is stiffening in consequence. Oil men who have the situation in hand profess to be convinced that by Jan. 1, 1914, fuel oil will be selling in this market at better than \$1.00 a barrel.

#### Oakland Snubs San Francisco

Southern California is watching with interest the dispute between San Francisco and Oakland, wherein one million dollars is the stake claimed by the former against her sister city. Business interests in Oakland object to paying the San Francisco exposition management such a sum, in view of the attempt of the Bay City to annex the transbay cities. In fact, Mayor Mott of Oakland has said that he has not heard of an official pledge wherein his community was to donate one million dollars to the San Francisco exposition—or any other sum for like purpose.

#### Probing Committee Threatened

There is a report in circulation that in January the legislature will be asked to appoint a committee to investigate political campaign contributions. So much has been published on the subject of late, that leaders in what is known as the state administration camp are insisting on such an inquiry. It is said that old records are to be overhauled, tending to prove that the old Republican organization was in the habit of mulcting corporation and other interests every two years for large sums, which often found their way into the pockets of individuals. An ugly scandal is threatened, and it is probable that the contemplated inquiry will be suppressed. I venture to say the accusing books, as in the late Treasurer Bliss' case, will all be destroyed in the event of a probing committee call.

#### Had Two Dinners Coming

At the Jonathan Club a few nights ago a group of good friends consisting of Messrs. E. E. Milligan, George Pillsbury, Byron Erkenbrecher, I. A. Lothian, Phil Stanton and Charles A. Henderson managed to "stick" their Brother Jonathan, Milligan, for the dinners which was pleasantly lubricated by—but why particularize? Just after the last course the host, with looks of consternation, suddenly stood up and exclaimed, "Heavens-to-Betsy, boys, I had an engagement to dinner tonight which I entirely overlooked, and I'll bet they are waiting yet. You'll have to excuse me!" and he made a beeline for the elevator. His guests, however, remained to complete the feast at his expense and now all are wondering what sort of an appetite their forgetful friend developed at his second dinner.

Chairman Dixon has confirmed our prediction that the third party would poll about 4,000,000 votes. Numerous others of our forecasts have been verified and we are no seventh son either.

#### WAR'S FEARFUL TOLL IN THE BALKANS

TERRIBLE has been the toll of battle in the Balkans to date. Conservative estimates place the number of dead and wounded in the various conflicts of the allies with the Turks at 130,000 which, considering the brief progress of the war, is an appallingly large number. With the casualties, brutal outrages on the dead and dying are reported and owing to the unpreparedness of the opposing forces the suffering of the troops at the front has been intense. As yet, the world has had no detailed accounts of the important battles that gave to the allies Kirk-Kilisesh and Scutari, but enough has seeped through the cables to reveal the bloody nature of these encounters in which the Turks were worsted.

What has chiefly surprised the military experts of Europe has been the apparent cowardice and unreliability of the Turkish soldiery, a total reversal of the old fighting form that won for the Sultan's troops at Plevna and elsewhere the admiration of all Europe. It is an interesting speculation as to the cause of the degeneracy; the officers appear to have tried in vain to repulse the rush to the rear and to rally the retreating ranks, especially at Kirk-Kilisesh, but they were themselves mowed down before the fleeing rank-and-file and in instances put to the sword. Others, who found themselves deserted by their commands, wiped out the disgrace by self-destruction. It is a pitiful tale of incompetency, cowardice and departmental neglect that the meager reports have yielded.

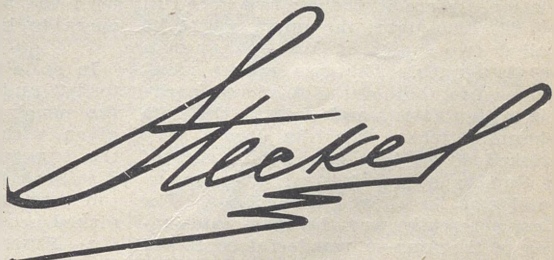
All that was predicted of the cruelties bound to be practiced in this racial and religious war has been realized. If the Turks themselves have not been guilty of the atrocities occurring in the Balkan provinces at least their savage allies, the wild tribes of Asia and Albania, have not failed to mutilate the Christian soldiers and to torture the population of Christian villages in a manner that would have made the late Apache chief, Geronimo, in his guerilla days, appear mild by comparison. It is disturbing to think that all this death and suffering, this ghastly slaughter of innocents might have been avoided by the allied powers of Europe if peremptory notice had been served on Turkey that decent treatment of her Christian subjects in Europe was demanded. But through warnings have been issued from time to time they have not been heeded and when a storm of protest has arisen from the Balkans and an appeal made for redress the civilized powers have remained inactive and the brutalities have continued.

With this in mind it is not strange that the Balkan confederacy has served notice on the recalcitrant powers that any interference on their part at this late day will not be tolerated; it is to be a finish fight with Constantinople as the goal and the Ottoman government on its knees suing for terms. Already, the Bulgarian and Servian forces are at the doors of the Turkish capital with a sheaf of victories behind them and grim determination to press forward characterizing every movement. The Turkish commanders try in vain to stem this advance; the energy of the allies appears to be superhuman and overrides all obstacles. Apparently, the Sick Man of the East is at last to receive his coup de grace. The world will not weep.

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# Music

By W. Francis Gates

Los Angeles was the first city in the country to hear "La Boheme" and the second to hear "Conchita." The latter was the first operatic novelty that had been given in that city for many a year. Though prone to distrust anything new in music, the Lambardi opera company was given a full auditorium at the "Conchita" premiere last week. Not since the house was opened by the same company, has there such an operatic audience gathered in it. The combination of new opera and new star aroused an unusual interest.

Tarquinia Tarquini has not lacked the ministrations of a press agent, but so far as one performance can decide, she is worthy of many of his encomiums. She is slender—it takes more than a "twelve pound look" with each eye to see her—but she is a little bundle of vivacity and temperament and has a luscious voice of which she is not at all niggardly. The role of Conchita is one to which she is eminently fitted, a capricious Spanish cigarette girl—and therein lies the inescapable comparison with Carmen. Not to go into the psychology of the case, it must be concluded that Carmen is the more likable—shall we say endurable—of the two characters. Louys' heroine is more treacherous than is Prosper Merimee's—less attractive in the operatic version. And the physical charm of the present singer is not so great as often is met in the role of Carmen.

For a young writer, Zandonai shows a remarkable orchestral technique. Every resource known to his predecessors is at his fingers' end. He does not hesitate to use effects peculiar to himself and unknown to the older scores. While this work is what one might almost call ultra-episodic, it cannot be denominated ultra-modern; for to be the latter it would abound with dissonance. While Strauss and Debussy seem to love dissonance for its own sake, Zandonai never forgets that he is an Italian—hence consonance reigns. For this much let us give thanks for sustained melody of the Mascagni-Puccini-Leoncavallo type is missing, save in two orchestral preludes. The composer has a penchant for starting on orchestra journeys that are full of beautiful promise; but no sooner has he made the start than he is off again on another orchestral tangent, which, in turn, last but a few measures. The score is a beautiful example of samples of everything that ever has been scored—not reminiscent or copied, but a compendium of orchestral possibilities.

There is a certain fitness to this, however, as the libretto is fragmentary to a degree and permits of little that could be dubbed an aria and nothing of coloratura. There is no overture, but two beautiful preludes make up for its lack. The orchestration will require several hearings for a full appreciation. Were it not for two acts full of life and vigor, the opera might be called two hours of duet—Wagnerian in its length. The two scenes mentioned are that of the first act in the cigarette factory and that in the cafe chantant, where Conchita does a very wicked dance that might be a part of a Sunday school festival program, so mild was its alleged wickedness. The first act really was the most interesting of the four—a wonderful combination of life and color with an orchestration such as few living composers could produce.

Lovers of "Lucia" and the the remainder of the saccharine school will

not find this piece to their liking, but if it had no other merit—and it has many—it would have the one of novelty. The opera repertoire that can be produced by the average company is so hackneyed that any relief is welcome and the wonderful interweaving of tone colors in the orchestra score of this work makes it more than welcome. This score is out of the scope of any but a good orchestra and it is a pleasure to compliment the Lambardi management and its conductor, Gaetano Bavanoli, on its excellent band of half a hundred. Mr. Armanini took the role of Mateo, Conchita's lover, and carried it with honor to himself, in spite of this being a "prima donna opera," one in which the woman is ever present in the limelight. As a whole the performance was one of the best ever offered by the Lambardi forces.

In the double bill of "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci"—almost the Siamese twins of opera—the former was allotted an excellent cast, consisting of Mmes. Matini, Zizolfi and Pineschi and Messrs. Agostini and Giovacchini. Of these the surprise came in the small role of Lola, in which Zizolfi made an impression with



Yolando Mero, Pianist

a voice too seldom heard. The ensemble was excellent. But few of the antiques of the former Lambardi choruses are in evidence and the feminine ranks have been recruited from younger and fresher-voiced material. There is not the freedom of stage movement, but it is a gain in tone quality. "I Pagliacci" was less fortunate in its cast. Evidently, the seconds among the soloists had to be placated by an appearance and were billed in this, with the better cast in the preceding opera to keep up the average.

In spite of the fact that the "Butterfly" audience came down to about the usual proportions, the opera was given with one of the best casts of the engagement. Matini as Butterfly, Zizolfi as Suzuki, Agostini as Pinkerton and Nicoletti as Sharpless furnished a quartet notable, even in ability. Mme. Matini filled the picture of the little Japanese woman—and then some, being larger than Lieut. Pinkerton. But her singing and acting of the part left little to be desired. Zizolfi again inspired in the auditor's mind a

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NEXT WEEK—Monday, CONCHITA; Tuesday, CARMEN; Wednesday Matinee, TRAVIATA; Wednesday Night, BUTTERFLY; Thursday Night and Saturday Matinee, SALOME; Friday, IL TROVATORE; Saturday Evening, LA BOHEME.

desire to see her in a large scale. The orchestra was a delight. There is so much lengthy duet work in the opera that one could shut his eyes and enjoy the band with positive gain.

Has the astute Behymer begun his campaign against the presentation of "Salome," but without one prominent ally of previous campaigns who at this time is not in a position to censor the public amusements? If the public immorals committee could bring about a performance of "Salome" with the seven veils as seven sets of pajamas, this would make a scoop on Frank Wiggins—beat his methods of publicity all hollow. But let us advertise Los Angeles at all hazards, even though we pose as prudes and blue-stockings—who gape at all sorts of indecencies in the store windows.

Gertrude Ross gave a program of her compositions at the Music Teachers' Association meeting last Friday. The singers were Mmes. Maybee, Palliser, Hance and Miss Frances Lewis. The chief number was a song cycle on "The Desert" sung by Mmes. Palliser and Hance. A large attendance at the Gamut Club heard these new and pleasing compositions, which give Mrs. Ross a high rank among local composers. The association begins its scheme of popular concerts at the Auditorium tomorrow, with an orchestra of 50 under Edward Lebegott, at popular prices. Mrs. Tiffany is soloist.

At its monthly luncheon Saturday, the Dominant Club entertained Mr. and Mrs. de la Cruz, Florence Dillon and Mrs. Louis Gottschalk, wife of the opera conductor. Mr. de la Cruz will be heard here in song recital soon.

Messrs. Oscar Werner, violinist, and Julius Seyler, pianist, gave the first of three recitals at the Gamut Club last week. Their program was representative of the best schools and schooling. The next are billed for Nov. 21 and Dec. 7.

Frank H. Colby has taken over the business management as well as the editorial control of the Pacific Coast Musician. Mr. Colby plans various improvements in the magazine, which already is fully representative of the musicians of Southern California.

#### Behymer Coming Attractions

Third and last week of the Lambardi Royal Italian Opera Company will open at the Auditorium Monday evening, in the last presentation of "Conchita," with Tarquini, Armanini, Zizolfi, Charlebois and Pineschi in the cast. Tuesday evening "Carmen" will be sung, with Tarquini in the title role; Giorgi, Giovacchini, Charlebois and Martino. For the popular priced matinee Wednesday, "La Traviata" will be given with Pereria, Armanini, Giardini, Graziani and Pineschi. Wednesday night "Madame Butterfly" will bring forth Matini, Zizolfi, and Nicoletti. Thursday night, the first time in Los Angeles, will be given the celebrated Richard Strauss composition, "Salome," with

Mr. Clifford Lott

B A R I T O N E

has returned from New York and London where he appeared in concert and studied under Mr. GEORGE HENSCHEL and SIR HENRY WOOD.

Mr. Lott has reopened his studio at 912 WEST 20TH ST. (Near Oak).

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augmented orchestra, and Tarquini singing the role in which she has been commended even by the composer. Armanini will sing the part of John the Baptist, and Zizolfi, Nicoletti and Pineschi are also cast. Friday night the old favorite, "Il Trovatore," is scheduled with Matini, Agostini, Martino, Zizolfi, Giardini and Charlebois. Saturday matinee the second performance of "Salome" will be given, and the farewell performance Saturday night will be "La Boheme," with Pereria, Giorgi, Giovacchini, D'Oria, and Pineschi. "Salome" will be given in its complete form, including the wonderful dance and the intermezzo.

First concert of the Los Angeles Symphony Association of this, the sixteenth season, will take place at the Auditorium Friday afternoon, Nov. 22, with Miss Blanche Ruby, lyric soprano, as soloist. The reserved seat sale for the season tickets opens to the general public Nov. 11, and will continue for one week, after which will open the single seat sale.

Juan de la Cruz, basso cantante of the Royal Opera House at Copenhagen, and Madame Meria Doria, Australian prima donna, will give an evening of song at the Auditorium Nov. 21. But one concert will be given, as Mr. de la Cruz appears as soloist with the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra in February.

Alice Nielson and her company from the Metropolitan will reach Los Angeles about Nov. 25. In addition to her regular concert programs Miss Nielson and her operatic company will present an arrangement of "The Barber of Seville," with properties and costumes from the Boston Grand Opera Company. It is five years since Alice Nielson visited Los Angeles, where she is a great favorite.

Yolando Mero, the European pianist, will be heard in two concerts at the Auditorium, night and matinee, Nov. 18 and Nov. 23.

Members of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, under the direction of Andreas Dippel, will present "The Secret of Suzanne" the afternoon of Nov. 15, at the Auditorium.





By Everett C. Maxwell

Art interest centers this week in Pasadena where the Music and Art Association of that progressive city is holding a gala exhibition of representative work by Jean Mannheim and Benjamin C. Brown, landscapists, Miss Maude Daggett sculptor, and Ernest Batchelder, craftsworker. The Pasadena Music and Art Association was organized only a few years ago for the purpose of bringing to Pasadena the best talent that visited the coast. The organization proved an effective one and through the combined efforts of its able board of directors and its well selected music and art committee it has since stood at the head of educational progress along art lines in the Crown City. The popular Philharmonic concerts, made possible through the untiring efforts of Mrs. Hoyt, have given Pasadena every musical advantage that Los Angeles can attain and with the opening of the present exhibition of sculpture and painting under the supervision of the art committee, comes the announcement that this association will soon begin the erection of a handsome auditorium and art gallery on a site recently donated by the regents of Throop Polytechnic Institute. Already, a large amount of money has been subscribed and with additional funds in sight it is probable that actual work upon the new building will not be long delayed.

The present exhibition, which is divided into four separate sections and hung in two separate galleries, is announced as being representative of the best in art that Pasadena affords. Undoubtedly, this is true, although I feel confident that had the showing been made a trifle more inclusive its general purpose would have gained an additional point. Two stronger painters than Mr. Mannheim and Mr. Brown it were difficult to find on the Pacific Coast, yet at the same time we miss the work of at least two Pasadena painters of charm and ability. The exhibition of sculpture by Miss Daggett and oils by Mannheim are shown to fair advantage in the photograph gallery of Mr. Albert Hiller, 61 East Colorado street, while Mr. Brown's landscapes and Mr. Batchelder's tiles may be seen at the Brown Gallery, 294 East Colorado.

Miss Daggett is represented by eight well selected and thoroughly representative works, all but two of which have been favorably reviewed in these columns on previous occasions. "The Goose Girl" is a fountain design which was honorable mention in the Paris Salon in 1910 and which I hope to see fittingly placed in a handsome public or private garden. "Wall Fountain" and "Head of Young Woman" were medal pieces in 1911. Both are well modeled and finely conceived. "Portrait Head of Boy" and "Portrait of a Girl" are of interest and "A Sketch" is delightful for its telling character and comprehensive technique.

Jean Mannheim is represented by twenty-four canvases in oil, including portraits, genres, ideal head studies and landscapes. Many of these excellent offerings have been previously noted in these columns and limited space forbids my mentioning them at this time. "My Pet" is a new figure-study showing a fair haired child in blue apron on a door-step holding a spotted puppy and is one of the gems

of the collection. "Portrait Study," depicting a graceful woman in flowing black gown and picture hat, is strong in modeling and fine in color. "Eucalyptus" is a large arroyo landscape showing a great group of trees with a wonderfully harmonious sky beyond. "Evening Glow" is also an arroyo vista full of excellent qualities of paint and "The Story" is a figure composition of rare merit. "The Pool" and "Pets" are of equal interest for their charming delineations of child character. Both are drawn with a sure hand. "Oaks" is a masterly handling of typical California landscape as are also a moonlight study and "Morning, Arroyo Seco;" "Green and Red" is on the whole Mr. Mannheim's most telling canvas. It depicts a plump girl in a red apron seated on the ground beside a basket of grapes. It is one of the best figure studies it has been my pleasure to see since coming west.

The eleven canvases that comprise the Benjamin Brown collection reveal this able painter in a new and totally different mood than we are accustomed to find in his southern landscapes. We might say without erring that Mr. Brown has struck a new gait in his art and that his recent trip north has greatly strengthened his color and broadened his handling. Of course, the atmospheric conditions affect nature in a peculiar manner and what may appear blue in northern California will be gray in the southern section of the state, and vice-versa. When we first entered the gallery where hangs this collection of Mr. Brown's late work painted in the vicinity of Lake Tahoe, we were rather taken off our feet for it seems almost incredible to attribute the work to this artist, yet it requires only a moment's study to find the sound technique, the good values, and the well composed color that have at all times characterized Mr. Brown's work. There is about these northern studies a certain boldness and verve, a transparent color and a sketchiness of treatment that are at first surprising.

"The Mountain of the Cross, Mt. Tallac" is perhaps a trifle scenic, yet it is delightful in color and very broadly and simply treated. "Evening Glow" is a fine color harmony and "Mt. Tallac" is notable for its well painted foreground and alluring middle distance. In "Cloud Shadows" we find splendid brush work and a harmony of tone that would be difficult to excel. "A Glimpse of Lake Tahoe" possesses a wonderfully fine sky and the canvas abounds in good qualities of paint. "Lupins Near the Lake" and "The Lily Pond at Twilight" are two of the most poetic renderings to be seen in the collection. Both are well painted and nice in composition. "Windy Day" is notable for its elemental force and movement and "Afterglow" is a true nature poem. "Snow in the Pines" is one of the most attractive canvases in the exhibit.

Ernest A. Batchelder, the chairman of the art committee, is well represented by twenty of his pottery tiles. These really fine examples of craftsmanship are excellent in design and wonderful in color and deserve far more space than I can give them at this time. Among the most attractive in color and design are "Walled Town," "Pot and Flowers," "Lute Player, Corbil," "Figure, Corbil," "Tudor Rose," and "Vine and Peacocks."

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Never get off backwards.

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## Social & Personal

Washington Park will be the gathering spot of Los Angeles society this afternoon, when the Assistance League's baseball game will take place—the proceeds to swell the League's relief fund. The game is expected to be unusually interesting, as the nines are all-star aggregations, captained by "Happy" Hogan and Frank L. Chance. Blocks of seats have been bought by the charitably inclined, and donated to different institutions, while the boxes have been sold at excellent prices and will be occupied by those deeply interested in the occasion. Mrs. J. F. Sartori, vice-president of the league, is chairman of the two boards of patronesses. Mr. Hogan's nine will receive the encouragement of Mrs. Granville McGowan, chairman, and Mrs. Frank Hicks, Mrs. Sumner P. Hunt, Mrs. Charles Monroe, Mrs. Frank Griffith, Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, Mrs. E. A. Bryant, Mrs. W. E. Dunn, Mrs. J. F. Sartori, Mrs. F. A. Walton, Mrs. Jaro von Schmidt, Mrs. A. C. Balch, Mrs. William May Garland, Mrs. E. T. Stimson, Mrs. W. S. Hook, Jr., Mrs. W. S. James, Mrs. W. T. Bishop, Mrs. W. A. Barker; while the Chance team will be urged to victory under the direction of Mrs. Michael J. Connell, assisted by Mrs. Mary Wilcox Longstreet, Mrs. Harry B. Ainsworth, Mrs. Dean Mason, Mrs. C. C. Carpenter, Mrs. Burton Green, Mrs. Hancock Banning, Mrs. Edwin T. Earl, Mrs. Scott Helm, Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny, Mrs. W. L. Wills, Mrs. W. G. Kerckhoff, Mrs. James Cockins, Mrs. L. N. Brunswig, Mrs. T. E. Gibbon, Mrs. Roland Bishop, Mrs. J. J. Byrne and Mrs. J. C. Blake.

Mrs. W. S. Hook and Mrs. W. S. Hook, Jr., entertained Thursday afternoon with a reception at the Los Angeles Country Club, followed by a dancing party in the evening. Pink chrysanthemums in tall golden vases were used to decorate the reception rooms, and the tea tables were bright with baskets of pink roses. Assisting the hostesses in receiving were Mrs. T. B. Brown, Mrs. William Bayly, Jr., Mrs. Josephine Butler, Mrs. E. P. Clark, Mrs. Joseph D. Radford, Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom, Mrs. Edwin S. Rowly, Mrs. Benjamin Lombard Harding, Mrs. Frank Coulter, Mrs. Frances Shoemaker, Mrs. Frank W. King, Mrs. O. H. Churchill, Mrs. Willard Stimson, Mrs. J. T. Jones, Mrs. Henry Albers, Mrs. E. H. Moore, Mrs. A. J. Salisbury, Mrs. W. H. Holiday, Mrs. Frank Griffith and Mrs. James Mellus.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. A. Off have returned from their summer home at San Juan Capistrano and have taken apartments for the winter at Hotel Darby. Miss Georgie Off is with her parents, while Master John Off is at the California Military Academy.

One of the interesting events of the coming week is the wedding of Miss Marjorie Utley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Utley, and Mr. Erwin W. Widney, which will take place Tuesday at high noon.

November 19 has been chosen by Mrs. Nicholas E. Rice and Mrs. Leon Fremont Moss as the date of a bridge luncheon which they will give at the Los Angeles Country Club.

Mrs. Schuyler William Strong of 721 South Bonnie Brae has issued cards for a bridge luncheon to be given at Beverly Hotel Thursday afternoon, Nov. 21.

Miss Marguerite Vincent, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Vincent of South Hoover street, made her debut

Wednesday afternoon at a tea given by her mother. The living room and hall and the dining room were fragrant with roses arranged in bowers of ferns, and in the den, where punch was served, big yellow chrysanthemums were used. Mrs. Vincent and Miss Vincent received the guests, and were assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Seward Cole, Mrs. Nelson Hammond, Mrs. Alfred Morgan Smith, Mrs. Thomas Robertson, Mrs. Van Ness, Miss Minnie Brydges, Miss Dorothy Fagge, Miss Ethel Vincent, Miss Eloise Rowan, Miss Muriel Stewart, Miss Helen Galbreth, Miss Katherine Weiss, Miss Helen Sommers, Miss Petite Siggins and Miss Weaver of Philadelphia. Miss Ethel Vincent is a San Francisco girl who is visiting her uncle and aunt.

Mrs. David A. Vail of 1830 Spruce street, South Pasadena, is entertaining this afternoon with a children's party in honor of her daughters, Marjorie and Francis Vail.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Woodward Mitchell—the latter was formerly Miss Anita Mathis—have returned from their wedding trip and are at home at 2183 West Twenty-fourth street.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Holterhoff of 1360 West Adams street reached home this week after a summer abroad. They have as house guest Mrs. Elsie Meader Martin of Cincinnati, who accompanied them from the east.

Miss Marie Arriola, daughter of Senor Augustin Arriola of La Paz, Mexico, and Mr. Octavius Morgan, Jr., were married Tuesday morning at the home of Mr. Morgan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Octavius Morgan of Westlake avenue, the service being read by Rev. Father Joseph Glass. The bride wore her going-away gown of gray broadcloth, and carried an arm bouquet of lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are enjoying an automobile trip through the north, and after Jan. 1 will be at home at 824 Westlake avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitener left yesterday for Fort George Wright in Washington, where Lieutenant Whitener will rejoin his regiment. They have been the house guests of Mrs. Whitener's mother, Mrs. D. M. Riordan of Burlington avenue, for several weeks. Monday evening Miss Edith Runyon of the Huntley apartments entertained with a card party in compliment to Mrs. Whitener, and Wednesday evening the young couple were honored guests at a dinner with which Mr. and Mrs. Homer Grunn of west Forty-seventh street entertained. As Miss Elizabeth Riordan, Mrs. Whitener was a favorite in artistic as well as social circles.

Mrs. James B. Grady of 938 West Twenty-eighth street will be hostess at a bridge Tuesday afternoon.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. John V. Peacock of 1819 Manhattan place for a bridge-luncheon Wednesday afternoon.

Colonel William May Garland left for the East yesterday to join Mrs. Garland and Mrs. R. I. Rogers. Mr. Rogers will start across the continent in a few days, and after journeying to points of interest the party will return home together.

Miss Elizabeth Wood and Miss Florence Wood entertained Wednesday afternoon with a theater party at the Orpheum followed by tea at the Alexandria—covers being laid for twelve. Mrs. Charles Modini-Wood and the

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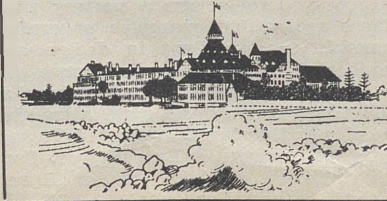
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Misses Wood left Thursday for San Francisco, and will witness the big game at Berkeley.

Mrs. Earl Rogers of North Vermont avenue introduced her daughter, Miss Adele Rogers, Friday afternoon, at a reception given at the family residence. The reception rooms were bright with autumn blossoms and foliage, and in the receiving line were Mrs. Harry Clifford Lott, Mrs. Richard Perez, Mrs. Boyle Workman, Mrs. J. T. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Titian Coffey, Mrs. Harry Thompson and Mrs. Charles Bryson.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Parker, Miss R. I. Barker, Mr. C. A. Barker, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Lane, Mr. M. J. Monnette, Mrs. C. A. Molley, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Walker and Miss Ethelwyn Walker comprise a party of Los Angeles who will leave Jan. 27 for a tour of the world, which has been arranged by D. F. Robertson manager of the steamship department of the Citizens' Trust and Savings Bank.

Football is the topic of the week, and many society folk of Los Angeles have journeyed north to attend "the big game" which takes place to-day on California's field. Mrs. William Ramsay and her daughters, the Misses Katherine and Marjorie, Mrs. James Calhoun Drake and Miss Daphne Drake, Mrs. Hugh Livingston Macneil, Mrs. Kate Vosburg and Mr. James Slauson comprise one party which left for San Francisco this week. Mr. and Mrs. John K. Wilson of Venice and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cass of Fair Oaks avenue, have also gone north and are at Palo Alto. Louis Cass is captain of the football eleven, and Watson Wilson is yell leader.

Mrs. Willis H. Booth, Mrs. Harley Hamilton and Miss Hamilton will entertain Nov. 15 at Mrs. Booth's home on Magnolia avenue with a large reception. In the receiving line will be Mrs. Hugh Livingston Macneil, Mrs. Kate Slauson Vosburg, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Mrs. Charles Modini-Wood, Mrs. Frank P. Flint, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr., Mrs. W. D. Stephens, Mrs. Robert Wankowski, Mrs. John G. Mos-Walter Raymond, Mrs. Lee A. Phillips, Mrs. Oscar Lawler, Mrs. Stoddard Jess, Mrs. Franklyn Booth, and the Misses Barbara Stephens, Victoria Witmer, Mathilde Bartlett, Florence Wood, Elizabeth Wood, Edith Kirkpatrick and Katherine Flint.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Haggerty of 3115 West Adams street entertained Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Stella Louise Hayden and Mr. James G. Haggerty, whose engagement was recently announced. Cecil Brunner roses were used in the decorations, and the appointments were all suggestive of bridal affairs. Covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burges, Miss Ada Lusten and the Rev. Dean Haggerty of London, England.

Mrs. Frederic Fischer and daughter, Mrs. P. W. Powers are in Washington, D. C., and will return to Los Angeles later in the winter. They have been enjoying a trip abroad.

Mrs. James P. Burns of Wilshire boulevard has invited about sixty friends to a bridge luncheon to be given November 14.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Rathbun and daughter, Miss Ruth Rathbun, have returned from three months' trip through the East and South. They will be at the Hotel Alvarado until Nov. 15, when they will return to their ownhome in Westchester Place.

Mrs. John E. Stearns and Miss Katherine Stearns of St. James Park are enjoying a trip through the east.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bayly—the latter was formerly Miss Ada Seeley—are occupying their new home at 756 New Hampshire, and after December 1 will be at home to their friends. Since their

return from their wedding journey they have been the guests of Mr. Bayly's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Warder Bayly.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jevne, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Braly, Dr. and Mrs. Herman Janss and Miss Louise Janss will leave Friday for New York, en route for a tour of the world.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Borden have returned from Coronado, where they visited Lieutenant and Mrs. Irving Hall Mayfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo Morgan have returned to their home at 2244 West Twenty-fourth street after a sight-seeing journey through the north.

#### At Hotel del Coronado

Hotel del Coronado has been entertaining a party of Brazilian noblemen, who have been occupying the state suite in that hostelry. Count Candido Mendez de Alameda, Countess Mendez, Candido Mendez, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Eugenia Dahne, Dr. Arguello Bahia, Mr. Hazlett, Mr. Nunes, Col. and Mrs. D. C. Collier and Monsignor Fourchegu comprise the group.

Senor J. P. Bustamante and Senora Bustamante, accompanied by their family, are at Hotel del Coronado for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Turner of Newport, Rhode Island, are also at the hotel for the winter.

Mrs. Frank Parmelee of Pasadena has taken apartments at the hotel for an indefinite stay.

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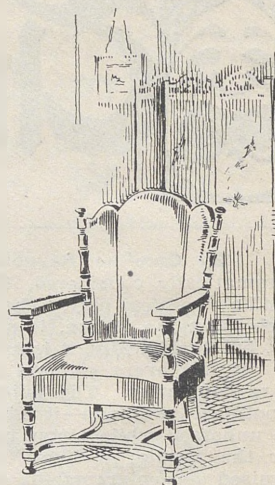
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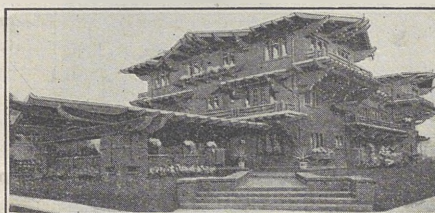
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# Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

Dramatically considered, William C. de Mille's political play, "The Woman," which is at the Mason, is a very bad play, but theatrically, it is a very good one. It has every element needed to insure popularity. The public is fond of political twistings—it likes to see vice unhorsed while virtue goes safely over the hurdle; it likes platitudes disguised as epigrams; it likes love stories—particularly the "king and the beggar-maid" sort, so that, undoubtedly, "The Woman" will be rolling the ducats into the box office long after the really good plays of the day fade

is his wife. The girl and he are really engaged, but circumstances—an absurd feature of the drama—render it impossible for their immediate marriage, so on the eve of leaving for a European trip, the girl decides to have a honeymoon with Standish, without the benefit of clergy. Then she discovers that her love is not real, and refuses to marry him. Congressman Jim Blake, the political "boss," Mark Robertson, and Ralph Van Dyke, corporation lawyer, form the real soul of the clique opposed to Standish. They know if they can spring the scandal story, making him out as a black-



FELICE MORRIS, AT THE ORPHEUM NEXT WEEK

into forgetfulness. It is an interesting story—a sort of "best seller" of the drama. It is melodrama of a good sort, and if one's sense of verities and dramatic values can lie dormant, one can find intense enjoyment in it. Briefly, the story is of a clique of politicians who find themselves baffled by an insurgent who has the whip hand. They discover a weapon at the eleventh hour—Standish, the insurgent, has a blot on his apparently spotless escutcheon. Five years before the opening of the play, Standish, then a bachelor, has registered under an assumed name at an upstate hotel, with an unknown woman who, he declares,

guard, he will be politically dead. But, to give the story value, they must find the name of the mysterious woman. In the hotel which the political lights make headquarters, is a clever little telephone girl—Wanda Kelly, with whom Blake's son, Tom, is in love. Blake tells Standish that they have discovered the skeleton in the closet, knowing that Standish's first impulse will be to warn the woman—which he will have to do by telephone. Then he offers Wanda a bribe to reveal to him Standish's number and conversation. She gets the number—then, to her horror, Mark Robertson, who also is Blake's son-in-law, calls

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up his house in New York to communicate with his wife—and his call and Standish's are identical. Mrs. Robertson has left for Washington, so that the attempted warning is in vain—until Wanda takes matters into her hands and tells Mrs. Robertson the truth. The little telephone girl refuses to reveal her information. She is cross-questioned, blackguarded, threatened with prison—but at that moment Mrs. Robertson confesses, and Robertson and Blake are left with the realization that their weapon against Standish is but a boomerang. Then, of course, Robertson's forgiveness of his wife is promised, and Wanda's happiness with Tom is assured. There should be a stronger situation than the Standish-Robertson affair to base the play upon. At present the situation seems cheap and tawdry, the woman not worthy all of Wanda's loyalty. There are improbabilities galore throughout the three acts, but there is also much of surface entertainment, a good many catchy lines, and as the company is capable if not brilliant, and the scenic effects and accessories unusually good as to detail, it will win favor throughout the country.

### Slow "Speed" at the Belasco

"Speed," the comedy which holds the boards at the Belasco this week, would never be arrested for breaking the "twenty miles an hour" law, even by a country constable. The only fast thing about it is its production by the company—and the grateful brevity of its intermissions, made possible by the fact that there is only one setting. It is another stab at the modern method of living beyond one's means—of having the thing one's neighbor has, no matter how flat the family wallet may be. It is a slow show, despite its name, for there is nothing new said in it, the situations are trivial, and the best parts are those of a speed-mad bachelor-maid who reforms, and a lonesome little boy. Orrin Johnson and Frances Ring

are hampered by roles which are saccharine and insipid to an irritating degree, but Mr. Johnson invests his with his pleasant personality, and Miss Ring plays prettily, although not impressively, as the young wife. Owing to the sudden illness of Florence Oberle, Ione Magrane, the Burbank's new leading woman, was thrust into the role of Caroline Taylor, and Miss Magrane comes near to running away with the show. She has a wholesome attraction about her and a magnetism that is half the battle for success, and when she is fully conversant with her lines, the efforts of her colleagues will pale into the background. Beatrice Nichols is sweetly silly as the dog-loving society matron, Thomas MacLarnie is capital as an awkward old bachelor, and little Gertrude Short once more proves her remarkable talent in the part of little Wizzy.

### Good Bill at the Orpheum

Ethel Barrymore is still the bright, particular star of the Orpheum bill, and her winning picture of the little typist in Barrie sketch's is as enjoyable at the second or third or fourth witnessing as in its first impression. Demargane, the baritone, one of the late lamented Grazi Company, has not found his sphere in vaudeville work, and his rendition of operatic excerpts is not any too pleasing. A quaint comedienne is Mary Elizabeth, who tells a story prettily, and sings outrageously, but with such a bubbling good nature that one doesn't stop to criticize the defects of her voice. Paul McCarty, who is one of the favorites of the Orpheum circuit, returns in new songs. McCarty's personality would get even a mediocre "rag" over, but he has several good offerings, so that the audience is loth to let him go. As excess baggage he has Mary Quive, a sister of Clara Bloodgood. Jack Wilson burlesques his fellow actors with telling effect. There is nothing subtle or humorous about his work, but his slapstick methods seem to find



great favor with the galleryites. His assistants, Franklyn Batie and Ada Lane act as racks upon which Mr. Wilson's gags are hung—but why Miss Lane's act is admitted at all is a puzzler. Leonard Gautier's dogs and ponies are well trained but rather tiresome, and holdovers are Owen Clark and Owen McGivney.

#### Melodrama at the Majestic

"In Old Kentucky," the Charles T. Dazey melodrama, which blossoms forth faithfully once a season, is at the Majestic theater this week, and further demonstrates that the public likes a flamboyant, honest melodrama which does not seek to conceal its true nature. The production this season is up to the usual standard, with the Pickaninny Band tooting joyously through southern airs, while the drum majors swing their sticks, and the dancers soft-shoe themselves breathless, and the singers shout. Of course, there is the famous horse race, in which Madge—pleasingly portrayed by Olive Skinner—rides to victory, lifts the inevitable mortgage—and also rouses the audience to wild enthusiasm. Madge swings across chasms, delves through fire and water, and platitudes her way through love with all the unctious of old—and the audiences enjoy it as much as they did a decade ago.

#### Offerings For Next Week

Valeska Suratt, heralded as the queen of beauty of the American stage, will make her appearance Sunday night at the Majestic theater in the New York Casino musical success, "The Kiss Waltz." Accompanying Miss Suratt is her New York company, with the original lavish production and costumes. The music of "The Kiss Waltz" is by Ziehrer, composer of "Mlle. Mischief," his only other work that has been heard in this country, and is of the Viennese variety. The score is tuneful, and the piece de resistance is the waltz, which is sung, danced and kissed by Edward Loraine and Miss Suratt, playing the roles of Guido and Nelia. The adaptation from the original Viennese book is the work of Edgar Smith and Mark Swan. The costuming is said to be little less than sensational, and in the two acts of the play it is declared that Miss Suratt wears fourteen gowns, including her famous ten-thousand-dollar diamond dress.

"Speed," the Wilson Dodd comedy which has been at the Belasco this week, will close its run Sunday night, and Monday evening the Belasco company will offer James Forbes' popular comedy, "The Traveling Salesman," with Orrin Johnson as Bob Blake, the genial drummer and funmaker, and Frances Ring as Beth Elliott, the station agent at Grand Crossing, Ind. Gaston Mervale, a new member of the Belasco forces, will make his first appearance in the "heavy" role of Franklyn Royce, while Bessie Tannehill will reappear, after a long absence, in the character role of Mrs. Dawes. All of the favorites of the Belasco organization will be found in the supporting roles. "The Traveling Salesman" was one of the fun successes of several seasons on the road and has proved a popular stock "repeater."

Paul J. Armstrong's powerful new play, "The Escape," continues its record-breaking pace, and hundreds of theatergoers are turned away nightly from the box office at the Burbank, unable to obtain seats for this production, which has enjoyed more popularity than any play ever produced by Manager Morosco. Although the first week of "The Escape" set an attendance record, the second has outdone it, and the demand for a continuance is so insistent, that the management has decided on a third week, to begin Sunday afternoon. There have been a number of changes made in the play, so that the action has been accelerated, and flaws eliminated. The cast remains the same, with Florence Stone,

Forrest Stanley, Harry Mestayer and Robert Leonard carrying off chief honors in the most important roles.

Mirth and merriment will be the keynote of the Orpheum bill opening at that theater Monday matinee, Nov. 11. The bill is topped by Joseph Jefferson, Jr., son of America's favorite comedian, and Felice Morris, daughter of the famous Felix Morris. They will appear with Blanche Bender in "In 1999," a comedy by William C. De Mille, showing the condition which will exist when women are the voters, office holders, etc., while mere man is relegated to the hearth. Another big act is "Le Ballet Classique," presented by a troupe headed by Miles, Domina Marina and Marcel Bronski, who offer solo dances of unusual beauty. The series of ensemble dances are also said to be rarely beautiful. Melville & Higgins, the roly poly comedienne and the string bean husband, return with a new act entitled "Just Married," the new patter, jokes and songs. Another great funmaker is Slivers, the baseball clown, who brings his famous one-man baseball act, "Play Ball." Miss Billie Seaton and Harry Piana will feature the latter's songs, and holdovers will be Mary Elizabeth, the comedienne, and Jack Wilson's trio. The orchestra will feature Elsa's dream song from "Lohengrin" and Wesby's "Suite Printaniere," in four movements, and there will be new motion pictures.

"The Quaker Girl," which comes to the Mason Opera House the week of November 18, is said to carry the largest collection of young and pretty chorus girls of any musical play this season. In order to get material fresh and new to the stage, Mr. Harris advertised for girls not more than eighteen, with good voices, black or blue eyes, and no stage experience. More than a thousand applicants responded and out of these the chorus was selected.

Special feature at the Mozart theater for the week beginning Monday afternoon, Nov. 11, will be "The Holy City." The story opens in the study of a minister, who falls asleep as he reads his Bible. He dreams of an angry sea, a raging storm—then the clouds part and there appears the faint outline of the city. The pictures are said to be of great beauty, and carried out with the greatest reverence. The "Sermon on the Mount," "The Shadow of a cross upon a lonely hill," and other impressive scenes are shown. Incidental to the production of this two-reel film, the Mozart Quartette will sing the song which inspired the picture.

## DOLLARS plus INTEREST

The interest which dollars accumulate when deposited in this strong bank mounts up with surprising rapidity to a goodly sum at the end of a few years. Take the time to-day to inquire regarding our easy plan of opening a savings account in the "Bank for Everybody."

**LOS ANGELES TRUST  
AND SAVINGS BANK**  
Sixth and Spring Sts.  
United States Depository  
For Postal Savings Funds

### HAMBURGER'S MAJESTIC THEATER

Broadway, near Ninth. 6" LOS ANGELES' LEADING PLAYHOUSE — Oliver Morosco, Manager  
ONE WEEK—BEGINNING SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 10

#### THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY

**VALESKA  
SURATT**

In the Famous Year-  
and-a-half New York  
Casino Theater Success

**THE KISS  
WALTZ**

PRICES: Nights and Saturday Matinee, 50c to \$2. Popular Price Matinee Wednesday, 50c to \$1.50.

Morosco-Black-  
wood Co., Props.  
and Managers.

### MOROSCO'S BURBANK THEATER

Main Street.  
Near Sixth.

BEGINNING SUNDAY MATINEE, NOV. 10.

THIRD BIG WEEK OF  
The Most Daring and Direct Play in Years

## THE ESCAPE

By Paul Armstrong, author of "Alias Jimmy Valentine," "The Deep Purple," etc.

Morosco-Blackwood Co.,  
Props. and Managers

### BELASCO THEATER

Matinees Thursday, Saturday  
and Sunday. Every Night

Beginning Monday Night, Nov. 11.

The Belasco company will offer JAMES FORBES' COMEDY SUCCESS,

## "The Traveling Salesman"

Broadway, bet. 6th & 7th.  
Home 10477. Main 977

### ORPHEUM THEATER

THE STANDARD  
OF VAUDEVILLE  
FIREPROOF.

AMERICA'S FINEST THEATER—ABSOLUTELY  
Beginning Monday Matinee, Nov. 11  
JEFFERSON, MORRIS CO. JACK WILSON TRIO  
"In 1999" "An Impromptu Review"  
"LE BALLET CLASSIQUE" MELVILLE & HIGGINS  
Albertina Rasch's Co. "Just Married"  
"SLIVERS" LEONARD GAUTIER'S  
Pantomime "Ball Game" ANIMATED TOYSHOP  
BILLIE SEATON MARY ELIZABETH  
With Harry Piana Comedienne  
Symphony Orchestra concerts, 2 and 8 p. m. World's News in Motion Views.  
Every Night at 8, 10-25-50-75c; Boxes \$1; Matinee at 2 Daily, 10-25-50c; Boxes 75c.

### SOCIETY'S MOTION PICTURE AUDITORIUM

**MOZART**  
THEATRE  
Grand Avenue and 7th St.

Saturday and Sunday  
"Put Yourself in His Place"  
a human interest film from the book  
of Charles Reade.

Week of November 11.  
Week of November 11—"The Holy City"  
"—Pictures of Wonderful Art.  
Continuous 1 to 5, 7 to 11. Prices: Matinee 10c; Night 10 and 15c.

### HOLIDAY SEASON

is drawing close. We suggest that you open a savings account with this, the Oldest and Largest Savings Bank in the Southwest. You will be preparing yourself and providing for your Christmas shopping.

4% ON TERM SAVINGS ACCOUNTS.  
3% ON SPECIAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS (Subject to Check)

## SECURITY TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

SAVINGS—COMMERCIAL—TRUST  
RESOURCES ..... OVER \$47,000,000.00  
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ..... \$3,300,000.00  
SECURITY BUILDING, Spring at Fifth. EQUITABLE BRANCH, Spring at First.

### A SPECIAL TOUR AROUND THE WORLD

All Traveling Expenses Included  
Sailing from New York by Hamburg - American Line,  
Steamship "HAMBURG" on Saturday

Jan. 11, 1913

Arriving in San Francisco May 12, 1913,  
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

**THOS. COOK & Son,** 515 S. Spring St.,  
Los Angeles



# Books

It has been argued that woman cannot fight and therefore is not eligible to the ballot; but H. Addington Bruce has cited many cases of courageous warrior women in the early days of the formation of the American republic in his "Women in the Making of America." It is a surprising record. Few men could do better than Hannah Druston, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, who with another brave woman and a small boy, tomahawked a band of Indians who had carried them off after a murderous raid on a New England colony; or than Christine Zellers, who, single-handed, defended a fort against a band of Indians, wielding an ax with deadly effect. Again, there is the record of Deborah Sampson, who donning masculine attire enlisted for three years under the assumed name of Robert Shurtliffe during the Revolution and served quite acceptably. So successful was her masquerade that while in the hospital in Philadelphia in an attack of fever she became involved in a deep love affair with a Baltimore girl. Mrs. David Wright, of Pepperell, and the women of Pepperell and Groton, after the battle of Lexington, "dressed themselves in suits belonging to their husbands, seized whatever arms they could find and marched to a bridge over the Nashua river" to meet the British troops reported to be approaching, in the absence of the men of the communities. Plenty of bravery such as sustains on the battlefield was displayed in the case of Elizabeth Zane who ran through a rain of bullets and arrows to secure powder for the defense of her home nearby; and of Mrs. Jesse Cook, Mrs. John Merrill, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Jemima Suggett Johnson, of Rebecca Boone and other women who in the "westward movement" had, on occasion, to defend themselves and their homes against the cruel "redman." To Margaret Brent, of Maryland, "of the time of the founding," is accorded the honor of being the first woman financier and "suffragette" in America, and Mr. Bruce names Anne Hutchinson, of Boston, also a fervent advocate of woman's rights, as probably the first clubwoman because of afternoon gatherings at her home to discuss certain topics of current interest. More picturesque, yet no less important, is the period when flourished the "later belles and housewives," of whom Eliza Lucas Pinckney was representative. Eight groups, each one marking an epoch and a crucial need, in which women have helped to guide the fortunes of the nation away from the rocks into the still, deep waters, it is a record largely of war and the fortunes of war in which women took strong, effective parts. And lastly comes the development of the club, business and political woman as known today, unfolding a veritable wonder story, even though hurriedly and briefly told, of which every American man and woman must needs feel proud. Particularly interesting are the two club stories of the New England Club, representing the "equal suffrage" and social service ideas, with which such names as Julia Ward Howe, Madame Severance, Mary A. Livermore, Lucy Stone and others of note were associated, and the Sorosis Club, founded by a brilliant newspaper woman, Jane Cunningham Croly, or "Jennie June," and of which Alice Cary was the first president. Thereafter, the record grows ever broader and more varied, the list longer. Mr. Bruce was moved to this modern "leg-

ende of good women" by what he learned while searching the records "for a general history of the political, economic, social and territorial expansion of the United States" and in the preparation of his "Daniel Boone and the Wilderness Road." He has a simple, straightforward style that impresses the facts rather than the manner of telling upon the reader, and allows much information to be compressed in an incredibly small space. ("Women in the Making of America." By H. Addington Bruce. Little, Brown & Co.)

## "The Fall of Ulysses"

It is always a pleasure to be able to commend cleverness, especially when a performance is really bright and worthy of the emotion. Deliciously humorous, remarkably clever and enlivening is a little skit, playfully conceived and done into book form for appreciative ones, by Charles Dwight Willard. Reputations have been built, in the past, on quite as slight or less structures, and stood the test of winds and weather and criticism. Mr. Willard has put Mr. Roosevelt and all the other famous nature fakers hopelessly in the shade in his story of "The Fall of Ulysses." Ulysses is a most intelligent elephant. One follows the course of his education guilelessly and unsuspectingly to the trap. Be sure to "bite." It is worth the laugh on yourself and with all the others who are laughing with you—especially as Mr. Willard has fearlessly added the key to Ulysses' friend's mastery of him. This is a most attractive little volume in makeup, illustrated by Frank Ver Beck. ("The Fall of Ulysses, an Elephant Story." By Charles Dwight Willard. George H. Doran Co.)

## For the School Strap

Four new school text books which will challenge the attention of educators, probably to be included in the student's strap this winter, are Hart and Feldman's "Plane and Solid Geometry," Kimball's "English Grammar," Nutting's "First Latin Reader" and Mezger and Mueller's "Kreuz und Quer durch Deutsche Lande." The first-named, which is a collaboration of Professors C. A. Hart, instructor in mathematics Wadleigh High School, New York City, and Daniel O. Feldman, head of mathematics department, Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, New York, has besides the customary propositions and demonstrations, many interesting historical notes. It is the outgrowth of experience, classroom test and abundant criticism, and is, therefore, progressive and right down to date. Lillian G. Kimball, formerly head of English, state normal school, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, makes grammar fascinating by reason of her use of literary material for examples; thus cultivating the imaginative faculties and a love for and appreciation of the work of the best writers. For use in connection with his own "Primer" and "beginning Latin" H. C. Nutting's "Reader" is quite an innovation in that it introduces the student to American history through Latin for those who do "not care for foreign war." There are a number of short anecdotes also, and selections from Caesar, Nepos, Sallust, Suetonius and Cicero, leading up to "real Latin." In "Kreuz und Quer" Robert Mezger, of Barrington High School, Newark, New Jersey, and Wilhelm Mueller, formerly principal of the fifteenth district school,

## Books You Should Buy

The Man Who Bucked Up.—By Arthur Howard.  
Elkan Lubliner, American.—By Montague Glass.  
The Inner Flame.—By Clara Louise Burnham.  
The Royal Road.—By Alfred Ollivant.  
The Lure of Life.—By Agnes and Egerton Castle.  
Left in Charge.—By Victor L. Whitechurch.

## CUNNINGHAM, CURTISS & WELCH CO.

Booksellers

252 South Spring Street

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Cincinnati, Ohio, have given an account of a trip of two Americans through Germany. It has, therefore, a double value and interest. It is generously illustrated with scenes from the Vaterland, and even to one unacquainted with the language looks inviting with its short periods—which according to Mark Twain's description would arouse a shade of doubt as to its being "real, for-sure German"—and occasional bits of poetical effusion. In addition to the above is a most excellent "Pupil's Notebook and Study Outline in English History," prepared by Francis A. Smith, of the girl's high school of Boston. Under the proper headings the pupil may preserve the essential facts of the lesson for quick reference. Maps to be filled in with the principal points of interest, chronological tables and graphic representation sheets for the recording of such data as growth of commerce or population; comparative changes in birth rate and death rate; noting industrial and other conditions at periods of greatest change, etc., make a most convenient and useful student's aid. ("Plane and Solid Geometry," by Professors C. A. Hart and Daniel D. Feldman; "English Grammar," by Lillian G. Kimball; "First Latin Reader," by H. C. Nutting; "Kreuz und Quer durch Deutsche Lande," by Robert Mezger and Wilhelm Mueller, and "Pupil's Notebook and Study Outline in English History," by Francis A. Smith. American Book Co.)

## Delightful Story for Girls

"Azalea" is a "homey" story of a homeless girl, told in a charmingly simple style of Elia W. Peattie. It is redolent of the crisp, spicy air of the Blue Ridge hills; and the quaint, honest folk that live among them are attractively portrayed in Ma McBirney, with tender heart and a philosophy of life gathered from the blowing winds and singing waters, humming bees and shifting shadows; Pa McBirney, less of a philosopher, perhaps, but no less resourceful, "Jim," the manly hearted son, "Haystack" Thompson, the eccentric fiddler, and the neighbors around about Mt. Tennyson. From a visit of a broken-down, wandering "show," the "Sisson All-Star Traveling Combination," to the vicinity, results the rescue of Azalea—and of Hi Ketchell. Unconsciously conscious of her gentle birth Azalea eventually attracts to herself the finer things of life, materially as well as spiritually. The humble home life at the McBirney cabin and the warm-hearted interest which envelops the orphan girl and seeks her when she is kidnaped by the "showman" forms the basis of the story. The Carsons, with their power for good which wealth makes possible, and their imaginative little daughter, Carin, who says quaintly "Thoughts are two kinds, some for use and some just for fun," cast a glamor of romantic luxuriousness over the uncouth efforts of the

mountaineers in behalf of the pretty charge. But when Azalea makes choice between living with and enjoying the opportunities of wealthy friends, or life in the humble cabin home she chooses wisely. This is a delightful story for the young girls; sweet, simple and full of the right philosophy. ("Azalea." By Elia W. Peattie. Reilly & Britton Co.)

## Magazines for November

November issue of Sunset, the Pacific Monthly is a Texas number, and the opening article is "Why Is Houston?" by A. C. Laut. Bohemian Club members and friends will enjoy the charming illustrations entitled "The Bohemian Grove Plays," and there are the usual departmental features. Other attractions are, "The Peon," by Herman Whitaker, "Sea Bells," by John Fleming Wilson, "The Battle of the Boyne," by Semus MacManus, "Western Women Through French Eyes," by Baron d'Esteunelle de Constant, "Killing a Dragon," by Hugh Johnson, "A Deal in Copra," by John Haslette, "The Courting of Calla Lily," by Edith Ronald Mirrieles, "The Club as an Industrial weapon," by Walter Woehle, and the Western Personalities columns.

In Scribner's for November Brand Whitlock has an interesting article, "The City and Civilization." Price Collier writes of "Germany and the Germans from an American Point of View," and Frances Wilson Huard is entertaining in sidelights on "Parisian Cafes." H. H. Bashford, the western writer, has "His Own Country," Virginia Tracy has a timely November tale in "The Thanksgiving Matinee," John Finley continues the series on "The French in the Heart of America," Senator Cabot Lodge revives "Early Memories," Paul Dyke writes of "College Life," and there are verses, drawings, comment, etc.

Carolyn Wells once more ventures into the twisted lanes of detective doings in "The White Alley," the novel in Lippincott's for November. John Fleming Wilson, in whom California feels a sense of possession, writes of "Panama, City of Madmen," and there is another special article entitled "The Little Land Movement," by Forbes Lindsay. In addition to poems, epigrams, the financial and other departments there are short stories including "Adventure of a Recluse," by Eleanor Mercein Kelly, "The Gratitude of Johnny Flynn," by Lowell Edwin Hardy, "Flood-Bound," by Warwick James Price, "The Defalcation of Mrs. Mitt," by Elizabeth Maury Coombs, and "The Tale of a Political Spoil," by J. Sanford Rickards.

## Around the World Tours

Mr. D. F. Robertson, manager Steamship Dept. Citizens Trust and Savings Bank, 308 to 310 South Broadway, has reduced the first class Around the World rates to \$487.85. This is cheaper than staying at home.—Adv.



## Gossip of Automobile Row

**To See the Annual Scrimmage**—Numerous motoring parties have been leaving all this week for Berkeley and San Francisco to attend the annual Rugby football game between Stanford and the University of California. The roads are said to be in fair condition. The majority of parties have gone via the coast. Many of the alumni and their friends decided to motor north at the last moment, when they heard that all the grandstand seats for the contest had been sold. There will still be room for automobiles and with their own machines they will be assured of a seat throughout the fray. It is estimated that about twenty-five motor parties have left for the north this week.

**Good Record**—More than 4000 miles were covered in a trip recently completed by C. H. Daggett of this city in a Stearns-Knight, on which he crossed several of the highest mountain ranges of the country. In the party besides Mr. Daggett were Mrs. Daggett, their son H. L. Daggett, and M. Fletcher and wife of Whittier. At all times the car carried more than one thousand pounds extra weight. The tour included a visit to Tahoe, then to Reno, extensive touring in Nevada, and a run back to Los Angeles via the valley route from Oakland.

**Rode on the "Sleepers"**—In a two-ton truck, completely equipped for camping along the way, M. A. Miller with his wife and three children arrived in San Francisco after a tour up the coast road from Los Angeles. By an unique arrangement of rods the truck could be transformed into a good sized bedroom at night. The trip was so successful that Miller is planning to make one of seven months' duration into the Yosemite Valley and Yellowstone Park next year.

**Also Several Cold Bottles**—Record breaking was the hunting trip pulled off recently by Claude Smith of Whittier on which with several companions he made a speedy run to Elizabeth Lake in pursuit of ducks and quail. The trip was made in a Studebaker "30" and sixty-two birds were bagged in a short time.

**Never Too Late to Mend**—Traction plows and automobile trucks are to be manufactured at a new \$100,000 factory of the Union Tool Company now being built at Torrance. The plant will be completed within about ninety days. More than one hundred men will be employed. The new truck factory is just east of the present \$1,000,000 plant of the Union Tool Company.

**To Add a Paige to History**—J. H. Paige, district manager for the coast of the Paige Motor Car Company of Detroit, who was a recent visitor to the local home of the Paige auto, will leave Sunday from San Francisco for Detroit to attend the reunion of agents which is to be held there next week. More than sixty dealers from the coast will attend.

**Back From the Old Home**—After a visit to his old home in Syracuse William La Casse, manager of the local retail branch of the Studebaker corporation, makers of Flanders and E. M. F. cars, now under the name of Studebaker, is back at his desk.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
Not coal lands.  
Oct. 15, 1912.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Charles F. Haskell, of Newberry Park, Cal., who, on June 3, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 010831, for SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 12, T. 1 S., R. 19 W., and Lot 1, Section 7, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Merid-

ian, has filed notice of intention to make final five year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 26th day of November, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses:  
John Coffee, of Los Angeles, Cal.; John Clifford, of Los Angeles, Cal.; James H. Roberts, of Newberry Park, Cal.; Nathan Wise, of Newberry Park, Cal.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.

Lists 5-1314, -1317, -1318, -1319.  
**RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.**

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 405.95 acres, within the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 21, T. 6 N., R. 14 W., S. B. M., 20 acres, application of John Malmgreen, of Surrey, California; List 5-1314.

The W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 15, T. 4 N., R. 17 W., except a strip 33 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 7.75 chains east of the southwest corner of Sec. 15; extending thence 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet on each side of a line running N. 19° W. 20.60 chains; thence N. 5° E. 11 chains; thence N. 1° W. 49.50 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 135.95 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of Jacob E. Liebhart, R. F. D. No. 24, Lankershim, California; List 5-1317.

The N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 5, the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 6, T. 7 N., R. 16 W., 160 acres, application of William Bentley Collins, of 740 Towne Ave., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1318.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 7, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 18, T. 4 N., R. 17 W., 80 acres, application of John Encinas, of Piru, California; List 5-1319.

Approved October 31, 1912.  
S. V. PROUDFIT,  
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lists 5-1223, -1225, -1227, -1232.  
**RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.**

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 558.52 acres, within the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 14, T. 7 N., R. 15 W., S. B. M., except a strip 30 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 5 chains west of the northeast corner of Sec. 14; extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running S. 35° W. 49 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 142.77 acres, application of James S. Malody, of Fairmont, California; List 5-1223.

The E $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of W $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 18, T. 5 N., R. 13 W., 145 acres, application of Jean Batiste Mager, of 355 Buena Vista St., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1225.

The SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 9, the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ ,

Sec. 16, T. 5 N., R. 13 W., 160 acres, application of Frank W. Brown, care of Leroy Atkinson, 849 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California; List 5-1227.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 3, the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  (Lot 2), Sec. 10, T. 7 N., R. 15 W., except a strip 30 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 12 chains west of the northeast corner of the tract; extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running S. 32° chains; thence S. 23° W. 9 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 110.75 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of J. W. Babcock, of Lancaster, California; List 5-1232.

Approved October 31, 1912.  
S. V. PROUDFIT,  
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lists 5-1329, -1330, -1342.  
**RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.**

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 377.50 acres, within the Angeles National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 31, T. 2 N., R. 12 W., S. B. M., 180 acres, application of Woodford E. Hart, of 8303 Meridian St., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1329.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 34, T. 5 N., R. 10 W., 160 acres, application of Emor W. Moorman, of San Fernando, California; List 5-1330.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the S $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the N $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 17, T. 3 N., R. 14 W., except a strip 33 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 7.70 chains north of the southeast corner of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 17; extending thence 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet on each side of a line running S. 88° W. 1.25 chains; thence N. 58° W. 3.18 chains; thence N. 12° W. 3.55 chains; thence N. 26° E. 0.95 chains; thence N. 6° W. 1.18 chains; thence N. 69° W. 1.86 chains; thence S. 85° W. 1.59 chains; thence S. 53° W. 4.05 chains; thence S. 81° W. 6.80 chains; thence N. 77° W. 4.36 chains; thence N. 49° W. 1.13 chains; thence N. 66° W. 1.76 chains; thence N. 15° W. 2.80 chains; thence S. 83° W. 1.72 chains; thence S. 65° W. 2.50 chains; thence N. 37° W. 3.76 chains; thence N. 36° W. 3.31 chains; thence N. 32° W. 1.90 chains; thence N. 32° W. 2.40 chains; thence N. 54° W. 3.20 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 57.50 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of William J. White, of 1252 East 45th St., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1342.

Approved October 31, 1912.  
S. V. PROUDFIT,  
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Lists 5-1168, -1172, -1173, 1175.  
**RESTORATION TO ENTRY OF LANDS IN NATIONAL FOREST.**

Notice is hereby given that the lands described below, embracing 506.34 acres, within the Santa Barbara National Forest, California, will be subject to settlement and entry under the provisions of the homestead laws of the United States and the act of June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233), at the United States land office at Los Angeles, California, on January 20, 1913. Any settler who was actually and in good faith claiming any of said lands for agricultural purposes prior to January 1, 1906, and has not abandoned same, has a preference right to make a homestead entry for the lands actually occupied. Said lands were listed upon the application of the persons mentioned below, who have a preference right subject to the prior right of any such settler, provided such settler or applicant is qualified to make homestead entry and the preference right is exercised prior to January 20, 1913, on which date the lands will be subject to settlement and entry by any qualified person. The lands are as follows: The W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 9, T. 7 N., R. 18 W., S. B. M., except a strip 30 feet wide described as follows: Beginning at a point 19.75 chains east of the quarter-section corner between Secs. 8 and 9; extending thence 15 feet on each side of a line running N. 5° W. 80.50 chains to the place where the end of the strip closes on the boundary line of the tract, the net area being 156.34 acres. Said tract was listed upon the application of W. E. Coalbaugh, of Lebec, California; List 5-1168.

The S $\frac{1}{2}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 14, T. 5 N., R. 14 W., 160 acres, application of Miss Ida M. Costello,

1927 Bonsallo Ave., Los Angeles, California; List 5-1172.

The W $\frac{1}{2}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the W $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , the E $\frac{1}{2}$  of E $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 11, T. 4 N., R. 12 W., 150 acres, application of Harry Dubin, care of Frank C. Prescott, 417 Chamber Commerce Building, Los Angeles, California; List 5-1173.

The N $\frac{1}{2}$  of N $\frac{1}{2}$  of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 21, T. 5 N., R. 14 W., 40 acres, application of Frank Seeley, of Acton, California; List 5-1175.

Approved October 31, 1912.  
S. V. PROUDFIT,  
Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office.

**NOTICE OF CONTEST**  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
United States Land Office.

Los Angeles, California, Oct. 17, 1912.  
To ROBERT CAMPBELL, of 308 N. Hill St., contestee:

You are hereby notified that Fannie Robert, who gives Newberry Park as her post-office address, did on Sept. 25, 1912, file in this office her duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Entry No. 010535, Serial No. —, made May 13, 1910, for SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 11, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and as grounds for her contest she alleges that Robert Campbell has abandoned said land for more than two years last past, that he has not built a house or habitation on said land, that he has not cleared or cultivated said land; that said land is in a state of nature.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be cancelled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the fourth publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post-office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post-office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.  
O. R. W. ROBINSON, Receiver.

**NOTICE OF CONTEST**  
Department of the Interior,  
United States Land Office,  
Los Angeles, California, Oct. 7, 1912.

To Henrik J. L. W. Bjerkander of Covina, California, Contestee:

You are hereby notified that Wallace L. Thompson, who gives 3946 Denker Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., as his postoffice address, did on Sept. 6th, 1912, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Homestead, Entry No. 010877, Serial No. —, made June 7, 1910, for E $\frac{1}{2}$  of SE $\frac{1}{4}$ , SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of NE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 15, and NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 14, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that said Henrik J. L. W. Bjerkander has abandoned said land for more than two years last past to contestant's knowledge, has built no house or habitation thereon, and has not cultivated said land in any manner whatsoever, and said land is in its natural state.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be canceled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the post-office to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the postoffice to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.  
O. R. W. ROBINSON, Receiver.





# Stocks & Bonds



With the political campaign ended there has been considerable impetus to the market week, so far as Los Angeles stock trading is concerned. Prices are firm with indications for better things all along the line, especially where there is merit in the list of securities offered.

Rice Ranch, among the higher priced oils, after slipping to below 80 from 135, took on another sensational spurt Tuesday, due, it was reported, to the covering of a short interest, and to a buying order of considerable proportions. The latter came into the market in an effort by certain insiders to secure stock, which, it was insisted, had been disposed of at much higher prices. There is more sinister intimation than ever that because the stock is being manipulated, and because of other much more serious stories, there is to be an inquiry into the management of the company which may result in the recent dividend disbursement being resumed in part, at least, if not in whole.

There is renewed activity among the Stewart issues, Union Provident particularly, which controls Union, being sought, and option privileges, especially, being in demand. Associated again is listless; but there is more action in the market for the Doheny shares. Mexican preferred is wanted in large lots, due, it is reported, to early Wall street trading. American common is firm at about the best of recent high prices. Central continues soft, with Columbia harder than ever so far as price is concerned.

Among the lesser oils California Midway rules heavy. National Pacific shows more form than has been its wont of late. United is wanted.

Industrial shares are easier, the late boom in Edisons, apparently, being ended for the time. L. A. Home preferred should again be showing trading features in the near future. L. A. Investment is ruling strong ex dividend.

Bank stocks are quiet, with indications for better prices before the end of the year, and bonds are soft. L. A. Home preferred 1sts are off a point, with the refunding 5s of the same series acting in sympathy. Union Oil 5s are moderately active; Associated Oil 5s and Producers Transportation are in demand. The several water issues are not being sought.

In the banking list Central National is easy and Security Trust is off five points. First National and Citizens National are fairly firm. F. & M. National is the most active issue of this list.

There is not a great deal doing in the mining share market, but with money conditions almost perfect this class of trading should again come to the front one of these days. There is plenty of cash available for all ordinary credit and general business purposes. Rates are not to be disturbed, so far as the financial district is able to discern.

## Banks and Banking

Bank clearings for October broke all records, the total amount being \$106,707,043.89. October is usually a dull month, the clearings for last October having been only \$79,588,568.41, a remarkable increase.

M. P. Snyder, president of the Cal-

ifornia Savings Bank, has announced that his institution will occupy the present quarters of the German-American Savings Bank in the Hibernian building, moving in February, as soon as the German-American vacates the quarters to go to its new building at Sixth and Spring.

Coachella's First National Bank is now a reality, the capital stock having been all subscribed and partially paid in.

Gardena is to have a new bank which will transact business under the name of First National Bank of Gardena, application for charter having been favorably considered.

Venice will have a savings bank after Nov. 15, to be run in connection with the First National Bank of that city. The Ocean Park branch of the bank will open Nov. 15, also.

Farmers & Merchants Bank of Lancaster opened Nov. 1, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Coachella's new bank, the First National, will probably open about Dec. 1.

## Stock and Bond Briefs

Up to 2:30 p. m., Nov. 27, San Diego will receive sealed bids for sewer bonds, \$120,000; street improvement bonds, \$40,000; 40 water extension bonds, \$1000 each; 40 playground bonds, \$875; 40 playground bonds, \$1000 each; 20 municipal improvement fund, \$500 each; bearing 4½%, payable semi-annually. Certified check of 1% of amount bid.

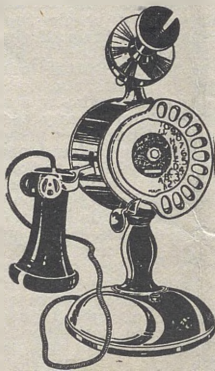
Riverside has a proposed bond issue under consideration of \$1,160,000 for the purchase and improvement of the three domestic water systems.

Long Beach is circulating a petition for a bond issue of \$350,000 for the construction of an adequate sewer system.

Elsinore will soon be called upon to vote on a bond issue of \$20,000 for a sewer system.

Redondo Beach is agitating a bond issue of \$30,000 for municipal improvements.

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Surplus and Undivided Profits \$244,000

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